Literary Digest

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Contents

CW Daniels McCullough College 1904

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

The Panama Revolution 649
Portraits: Leaders in the Panama Crisis 650
Moralizing on the Tammany Triumph 651
The Barge Canal Victory 652
State and Other Elections 652
Portraits: Newly Elected Governors 653
An "Artistic Swindle" 654
Shipbuilding Trust Cartoons . . . 654
Mining Troubles in Montana . . . 655
Topics in Brief 655

LETTERS AND ART:

The Moseley Educational Commission 656
The Humor of Ruskin 656
Theodor Mommsen 657
Henry James on "the Case" of W. W. Story 658
Adelina Patti's Return to America . 659
Notes 659

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

Are Our Rivers Drying Up? . . . 660
Relation of Moral and Mental to Physical Qualities 660
Permanency of Steel-Frame Buildings 661
Has Another Fossil Turned Up Alive? 661
A Telescope for Observing Temperature 662
Sea-Water for City Use 662
Rain-Making in Australia 663
Coloration of Diamonds by the x-Ray 663
Science Brevities 663

THE RELIGIOUS WO[illegible]

Was Jesus a Carpenter? 664
Christianity for Whites Only? . . 664
Religious Aspects of the Divorce Problem 665
"The Next Revival" 666
Ultimate Conceptions of Faith . . 667
A Salvation Army Heroine 668
Religious Notes 668

FOREIGN TOPICS:

A Vatican Surprise 669
Obscurity of the Italian Ministerial Crisis 670
Three European Alliances 670
Progress of William II.'s Lèse-Majesté Campaign 671
English Press on Canada's Alaskan Grievance 672
Points of View 672

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY: . 673-4

Reviews of: "The Magic Forest" (White); "Laura Bridgman" (Howe and Hall); "The Yellow Van" (Whiteing); "The Yellow Crayon" (Oppenheim); "The Musical Guide" (Hughes); "Little Stories" (Mitchell).

MISCELLANEOUS:

Books Received 676
Current Poetry 677
Personals 679
More or Less Pungent 681
Current Events 682
Chess 684

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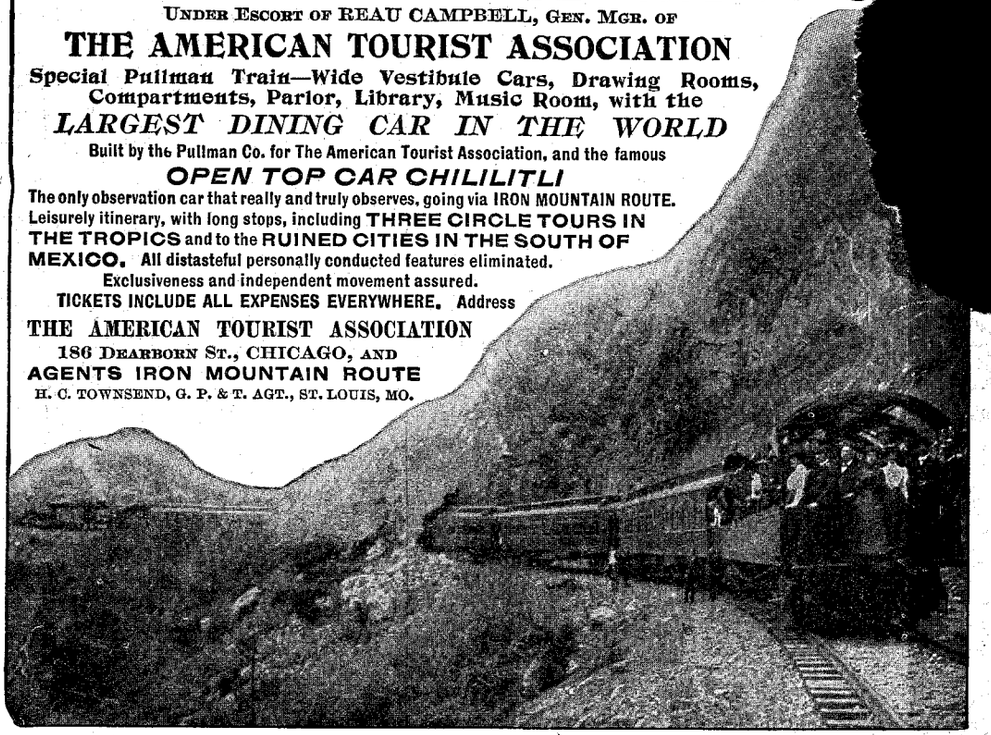

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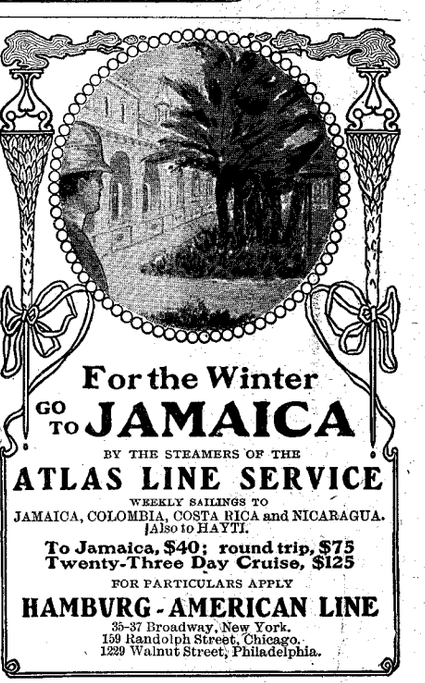

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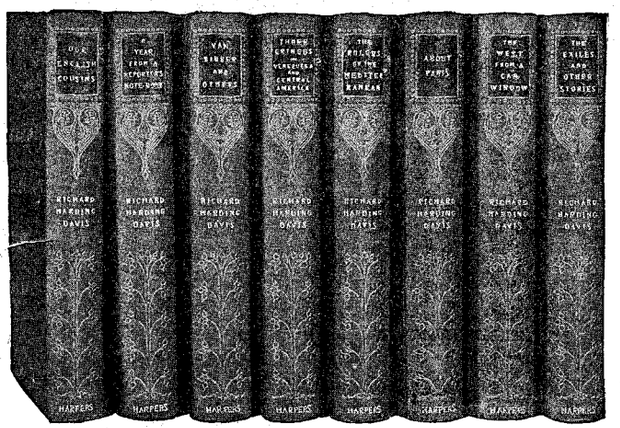

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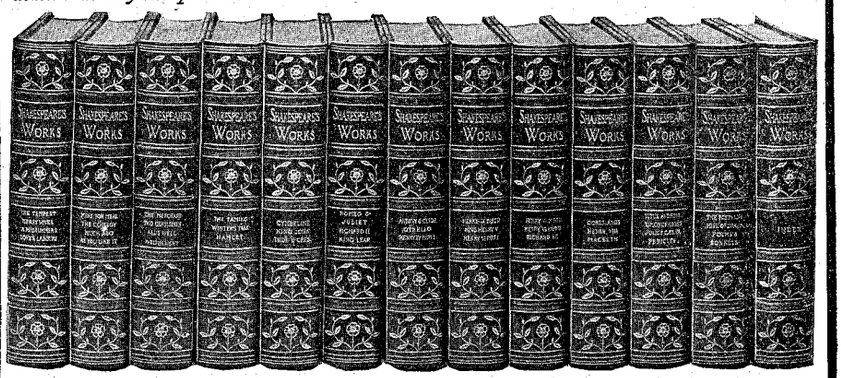

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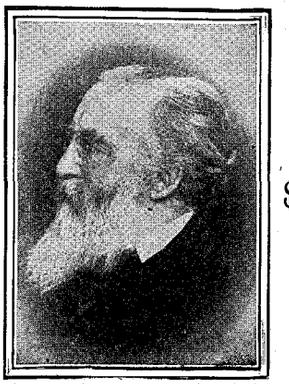

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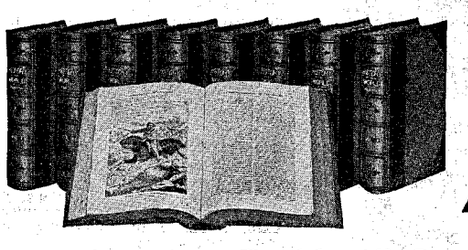

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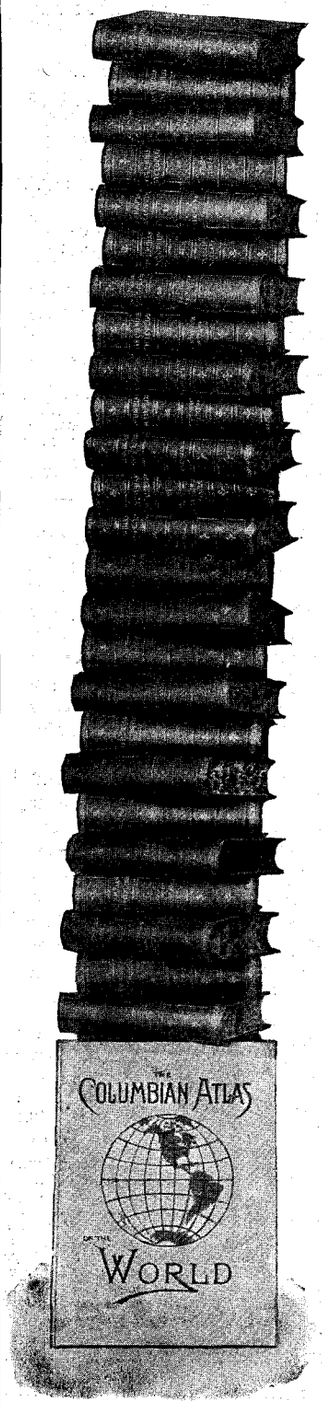

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THE revolution in Panama, resulting, in less than a week, in the establishment of a new nation, and, as is claimed, the practical solution of the isthmian canal difficulty, and this almost without the firing of a shot, is an event so momentous and dramatic as to provoke hearty approval and violent opposition. On the one side the papers that support the Administration argue that when Colombia rejected the canal treaty, the interests of the people of Panama were so ruthlessly disregarded and sacrificed that the Panama secession was amply justified; and when the people of Panama had risen with practical unanimity, and had driven out the Colombian forces in two days, the President was right in forbidding Colombia to land troops and to begin a war that would inevitably interfere with the transisthmian traffic, which we are bound by treaty to protect. On the other side, the opposition papers regard our action as little better than piracy. They freely express the suspicion that our Government encouraged and abetted the revolutionists, they regard our prompt recognition of the insurrectionary government as an unfriendly act to a sister American republic, and denounce our veto on Colombia's military efforts to regain her lost province as an unjustifiable act of spoliation.

The New York *Times* (Ind.) declares that in this affair we are treading "the path of scandal, disgrace, and dishonor," and the New York *American* (Dem.) declares that "we should rather forego forever the advantage of an interocean waterway than gain one by such means as this." Says the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.):

"Who could have imagined that an American Administration would make the Jameson Raid look respectable? But that is precisely what the Government at Washington has done. Dr. Jameson could at least pretend to be actuated by humane motives; this mad plunge of ours is simply and solely a vulgar and mercenary venture, without a rag to cover its sordidness and its shame. All the filibusters and despoilers that ever lived are entitled to canonization, if such proceedings are to go unrebuked. At one stroke, President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay have thrown to the winds the principles for which this nation was ready to go to war in the past, and have committed the country to a policy which is ignoble beyond words.

"Our position is now the humiliating one of treating a pitifully feeble nation as we should never dream of dealing with even a third-class power; of giving a friendly republic a blow in the face, without waiting for either explanation or protest; of going far beyond the diplomatic requirements of the situation, and that with indecent haste—and all for what? To aid a struggling people? To take a stand for freedom or for republican institutions? To avert a danger? No; but just for a handful of silver, just for a commercial advantage which we ought all to spurn if not come by honorably. . . . . .

"And this blow below the belt is dealt by the vociferous champion of fair play! This overriding of the rights of the weaker is the work of the advocate of 'a square deal'! The preacher to the bishops has shown that, for him at least, private morality has no application to public affairs. But Congress is to meet. If the President is careless of the national honor, and is ready at a word to launch us upon unknown seas, the duty of Congress is but the more imperative. Let this scandal be thrown open to the public gaze. Let committees of inquiry draw out the details of this miserable intrigue—this cooked-up republic, of which the offices were openly hawked about in advance—the Presidency itself being refused by one man on the ground that those offering it were a 'set of d—d rascals.' And when all is laid bare, let Congress and the country decide if we are ready to tie our fortunes and commit our fame to a policy beside which the Walker filibusters appear like Christian statesmen."

Secretary Hay, in a long explanation of the President's action, says in part:

"The action of the President in the Panama matter is not only in strictest accordance with the principles of justice and equity, and in line with all the best precedents of our public policy, but it was the only course he could have taken in compliance with our treaty rights and obligations. By our treaty, entered into with New Granada in the year 1846, New Granada guarantees that the right of way or transit across the Isthmus of Panama upon any mode of communication that now exists or that may be hereafter constructed shall be free and open to the Government and the citizens of the United States.

"This is a right which we acquired by the treaty, not gratuitously conferred, but in return for an important compensation, for in the same article the Government of the United States guarantees 'positively and efficaciously to New Granada by the present stipulation, the perfect neutrality of the before-mentioned isthmus, with the view that the free transit from the one to the other sea may not be interrupted or embarrassed in any future time while this treaty exists; and in consequence the United States guarantees in the same manner the rights of sovereignty and property which New Granada has and possesses over the said territory.' . .

"It must not be lost sight of that this treaty is not dependent for its efficacy on the personnel of the signers or the name of the territory it affects. It is a covenant, as lawyers say, that runs with the land. The name of New Granada has passed away; its territory has been divided. But as long as the isthmus endures, the great geographical fact keeps alive the solemn compact which binds the holders of the territory to grant us freedom of transit and binds us in return to safeguard for the isthmus and the world the exercise of that inestimable privilege. . . . . .

"The course of the President in this conjuncture was marked out in advance by all our principles and precedents. He gave orders that traffic from one side of the isthmus to the other should be kept unimpeded by either party, and charged our officers on the isthmus to use their utmost influence to prevent any attack by one of the contending factions upon the other which would be calculated to cause a disturbance of traffic.

"When it was reported to him that a government capable of maintaining order had been established and was working without opposition he did what is always done under such circumstances.

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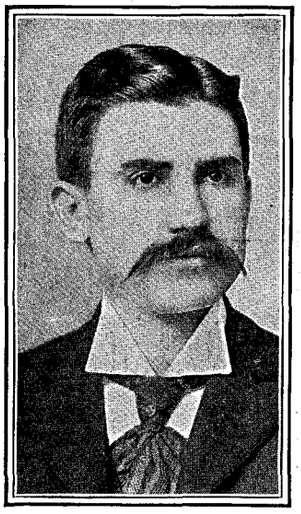
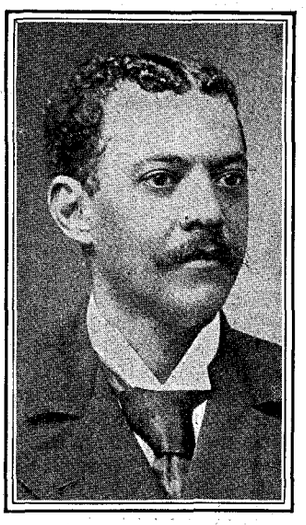
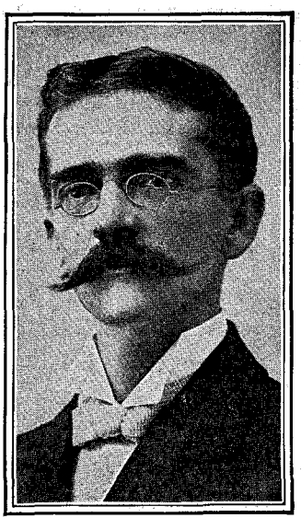


DR. EUSEBIO MORALES,
Minister of the Government in the Provisional Cabinet of Panama.



DR. CARLOS A. MENDOZA.
Minister of Justice in the Provisional Cabinet.



DR. BELISARIO PORRAS,
A prominent leader in the revolution.

GEN. RAFAEL REYES,
Appointed by Colombia to conclude peace with Panama.

Portraits used by courtesy of *El Economista Internacional.*

LEADERS IN THE PANAMA CRISIS.

He directed our representative at Panama, as soon as he was certain that a government capable of maintaining the public peace had been established by the consent of the people, that he was to enter into official relations with it.

"He also directed our Minister in Bogota to inform the Colombian Government that we had entered into relations with the new provisional government of Panama, and he took occasion, relying upon the ties of friendship and the valuable services which we have so often rendered to the people of Panama and the Government of Colombia, to commend to the respective governments the peaceful and equitable settlement of all questions at issue between them.

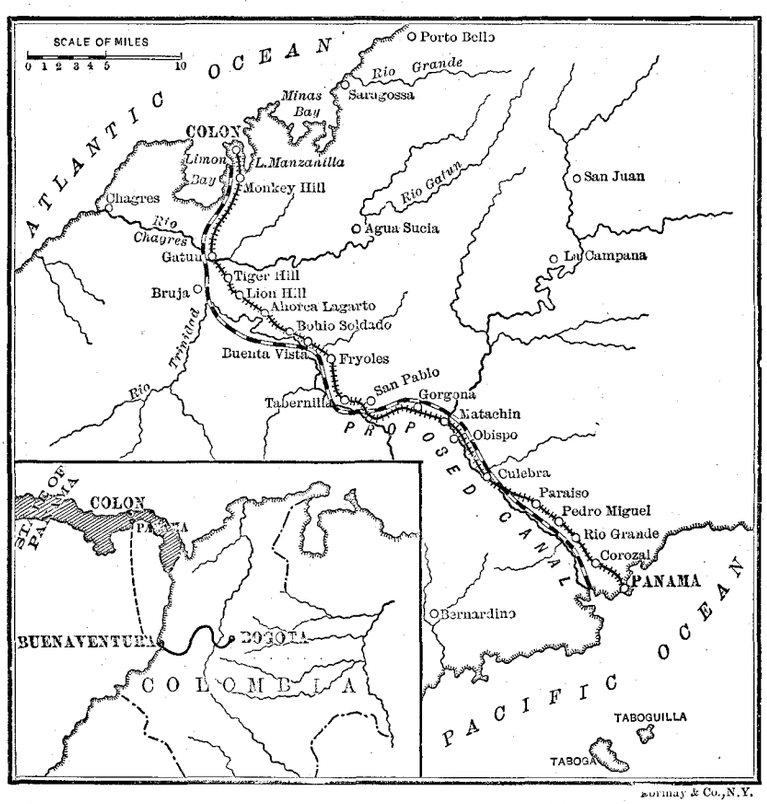
"He took occasion at the same time to give notice to the world that not only our treaty obligations, but the imperative demands of the interests of civilization required him to put a stop, which we hope and believe will be a final one, to the incessant civil contests and bickerings which have been for so many years the curse of Panama.

"Having regard only to the present crisis and the needs of the hour, no plainer duty was ever imposed upon a chief of state than that which rested upon the President of the United States in the interest of the isthmus, the people of Colombia, the people of the United States, and the commerce of the world, to preserve, for the benefit of all, free transit over the isthmus and to do all that lay in his power to bring a permanent peace to its people."

The New York *Sun* says in justification of the revolution:

"If ever a people had the right to sunder old political ties and proclaim themselves independent, the inhabitants of Panama now possess it. The wrong to which they have been subjected at the hands of the Bogota politicians is incomparably more grievous than any that drove our forefath rs in 1776 to declare themselves independent of Great Britain. There is not a well-informed and fair-minded man in the United States, or in France, or in Great Britain, who will not say that Panama has done well to cut itself loose from Colombia and to organize an independent republic.

"These revolutionists should have nothing to fear. They have founded a permanent republic. It can no more be overthrown by Colombians than could the republic of Texas by the Mexicans. Before the state of Panama now opens a brilliant future. We hail the new-risen star in the galaxy of American commonwealths."



Bonnay & Co., N.Y.

COLOMBIA, THE NEW STATE OF PANAMA, AND ROUTE OF THE CANAL.
To reach Panama from Bogota, troops would have to travel overland to Buenaventura, a month's march, and go thence to Panama by steamer.

The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) calls for a suzerainty over the new republic. It says:

"It is proposed to invest some hundreds of millions of good American money in a canal across the isthmus.

"Would a good American, would any man of good sense, put that money unprotected in a hotbed of revolution, under a distant government, unable to maintain its own authority over the route of the canal, and still less able to protect the rights of others?

"Obviously there must be some suitable power on the isthmus before the United States can with good sense risk such an investment. At this moment Colombia has lost all power on the isthmus, and the United States, in the discharge of its duty

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to protect the railroad, must either recognize the existing revolutionary power or take the part of Colombia and help put down the revolution.

"But in recognizing the existing power we are entitled to guaranties; and there is no guaranty adequate to our interests there save one that would vest in us practical suzerainty over Panama. There would be neither patriotism nor justice nor business sense in neglecting such a precaution at the opportune moment."

The veto upon hostilities is regarded by the New York *Mail and Express* (Rep.) as a good thing for all concerned. It remarks:

"The last civil war in Colombia made that republic bankrupt and cost, it is estimated, between 100,000 and 150,000 human lives. The cost of its interference with commerce, even tho the route across the isthmus was kept open, can not well be calculated. The general retardation of development of Latin-American countries by domestic disorder has been a needless loss to the wealth of the world and an injury to civilization. If the message to Beaupre is a proclamation of American peace, to be compelled when necessary by the United States, it heralds an international benefit, without a threat against the independence of any republic upon this continent."

MORALIZING ON THE TAMMANY TRIUMPH.

THERE is "a smile on the face of the Tiger," remarks the New York *Morning Telegraph*, a sporting paper, in its comment on the result of the New York city elections. The "Tiger" carried every borough in the city but Richmond for McClellan, its candidate for mayor, and swept him to victory by a majority of 65,000. In the face of such returns the newspapers seem to agree that New York likes Tammany, and that no work or wisdom of the Fusionists could have made the majority swing the other way. "The Angel Gabriel," says the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), "could not have succeeded where Mayor Low failed." "New York has had a taste of respectability and does not like it," is the explanation given by the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.); and the New York *Press* (Rep.) concludes that "the voters deliberately expressed their preference for a wide-open town." "New York has found its level," observes *The Mail and Express* (Rep.), while the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) remarks sagely that "the virtue of New York lacks the gift of continuance."

CHARLES F. MURPHY,
Successor of Richard Croker.

The Commercial Advertiser (Rep.) thinks that the vote shows that the people of New York city want a "liberal" enforcement of the laws. It says:

"All interests in the city, from that of the pushcart vender up to those of the street-railway franchise-holders, and great corporations which in any way come within the range of the laws, have united to put in power a government which will favor 'liberal' enforcement rather than strict enforcement of the laws. Some of them expect to get this in one way, some in another, but all of them know that they can secure it. In this combination stand, of course, all the liquor dealers, all the gambling and other illegal professions, all foreign-born voters who have neither understanding of nor patience with American ideas of Sunday observance, and all the selfish corporation interests which desire special favors from the Government, or release from a part of their just obligations to the city."

The New York *American* (Dem.), owned by W. R. Hearst, thinks that the victory was largely due to the fact that the Hearst newspapers (*The American*, *Evening Journal*, and *Morgen-Journal*) supported McClellan. *The Morning Telegraph* (sporting) gives an explanation somewhat similar to that given by the Republican papers quoted above. It says:

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COL. GEORGE BRINTON McCLELLAN,
Mayor-elect of New York City.

"This metropolis, in its last analysis, is a city of gaiety. Great in commerce, commanding in wealth, exultant in its strength, proud of its past, yet 'mewing its mighty youth' like a young and puissant nation, New York is, finally, the Capital of Fun. It finds pleasure in business, it makes a business of pleasure no less.

"To these shores have been drawn, as by a magnet, the choice spirits of every race. Here are more Germans than can be found in most cities of Germany; Frenchmen, Britons, Italians, Slavs, Scandinavians, Jews, and the big, assertive men of the West. Each race has brought its quota of a different civilization—of conflicting race traditions—and the sum of it all is such a conglomerate as the world never saw before. It might even be a revolting, a menacing total, but for the fact that the entire mass has been fused in the cheerful glow of New York good nature. In point of fact it is tolerant, kindly on the whole, and, above all, demanding amusement as a relaxation from its strenuous daily toil.

"New York is more than this. At once the pride and showplace of the continent, it is the favorite resort of the American holiday-maker. Hither they come, from California and the Middle West, from the South, from Canada, from Cuba and Mexico and South America, looking for fun. Their presence is always a factor

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in the life of the metropolis, contributing not a little to the joy of existence here, and, incidentally, leaving in their wake much money. New York would be sore and sorry to lose them.

"Upon this joyous capital of fun Mr. Low has sought to impose the limitations of his own personality.

"The effort was foreordained to failure. Mr. Low is an excellent man, a college professor whose administration of Columbia University was, if not completely successful, at least free from faults so glaring that they were condoned in consideration of his liberal gifts to that institution. But of New York—the real New York—of its exultant, palpitating life, he has no conception; never had, and never will have. . . . . .

"New York would gladly be rid of the criminal classes, but it has no affection for a mayor who only succeeds in driving joy out of its household and hanging crape on the door."

Colonel McClellan, the new mayor-elect, promised in a speech before his election that he would aim to make New York "a city of virtue rather than a city of wealth," and Mr. Murphy, the leader of Tammany Hall, in commenting on the victory, declares that "clean government must now take the place of hypocrisy in office." Colonel McClellan has been "mentioned" for the next Democratic Presidential nomination, but as he was born in Dresden, that fact may impede the boom. Mr. Murphy is said to favor ex-President Cleveland for the nomination. A number of Democratic papers, which regard Mr. Hearst as the moving spirit in the New York campaign, are booming him for the Presidency. Thus the Atlanta *News* says of the New York result:

"As a matter of fact, it will contribute a great deal to the strength of William Randolph Hearst, who has waged through *The American* a vigorous campaign for the Tammany man. The friends of Mr. Hearst expect that in making him the nominee of the party he will carry New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut. The election has already indicated where New York will stand. . . It was a great victory, and indicates more clearly than ever the availability of Mr. Hearst for the Democratic nomination."

THE BARGE CANAL VICTORY.

"THE first great step," so it seems to the Buffalo *News*, "is taken toward the enthronement of New York as the permanent Empire State of the Union" by the vote in favor of improving the Erie Canal. "No State or nation," says the New York *World*, "has spent such a sum on one improvement to be built and maintained by taxation." The vote was in the form of a referendum, to authorize the issue of bonds for a loan of $101,000,000, to be spent in converting the canals between Lake Erie and the Hudson River into a waterway capable of floating strings of 1,000-ton barges. The measure was practically carried by New York City and Buffalo, which gave it a majority of 415,000. All but ten of the other counties voted against it, the adverse majorities outside of New York and Buffalo reaching a total of 145,000. This left the enlargement project a winner, therefore, by about 270,000 majority. The Rochester *Post Express* interprets the victory of the project thus:

"It is designed for the advantage of certain business interests in New York and Buffalo; and those interests made a well-organized effort to concentrate the vote of those cities in its favor.

"In plain terms, the men in control of terminal facilities at the sea and on the lakes have succeeded in getting the State to spend $101,000,000 on the sort of canal that will suit them and fail to meet the requirements of commerce.

"Possibly the West will seek some other way to the sea."

"The fact that the vote was largely a sectional one does not lessen its force," is the opinion of the New York *Tribune*, an ardent advocate of the scheme. It goes on to say:

"It is true that in a majority of counties the vote was against canal improvement, and that the affirmative majority was secured only through the suffrages of the largest two cities of the State. But that does not matter. The cities are as much a part of the State as are the rural counties, and have as much right to a voice in a state referendum. Moreover, the cities pay—this one city alone pays—the major part of the state taxes and furnish the major part of the state revenues, and it is, therefore, especially appropriate that the voice of the cities, and of this city, should prevail in determining the disposition of the state funds. Those who furnish most of the money have the best moral title to say how the money shall be spent. It has been said that the two cities of New York and Buffalo will reap most of the benefits of the improved canal. If that were so, it would not be altogether inequitable, seeing that they will furnish most of the money for the work. But it will not be so. The benefits of the enlarged canal, we firmly believe, will be enjoyed more or less directly by the whole State, as the benefits of the existing canal have been in the past."

STATE AND OTHER ELECTIONS.

SENATOR HANNA'S Republican victory in Ohio and Senator Gorman's Democratic victory in Maryland are regarded as the chief events in the state elections. Senator Hanna, it is reported, has had to use all his influence to keep his friends from starting a Hanna Presidential boom as a result of his triumph, and Senator Gorman is being mentioned for the Democratic nomination. Governor Garvin, the Democrat who has twice carried the Republican State of Rhode Island, is also considered a possibility. "Tom Johnson," says the Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.), "is somewhere under a glacier in Ohio," and nothing more is being heard of his Presidential aspirations, while Colonel Bryan's State and county have also gone Republican again in a decisive manner. Other features of the elections were the reelection of two labor mayors in Connecticut and one in San Francisco, the decrease of the Socialist vote in Massachusetts by 25 per cent., and its increase in New York State (mainly outside of New York City) by 35 per cent. The Republicans carried Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, Nebraska, and Colorado, and the Democrats carried Maryland and Kentucky. Rhode Island elected a Democratic governor and a Republican legislature and other state officers.

Some of the Gold Democratic papers are rejoicing in the fact that "in no State did anything happen, so far as reported, that can give the slightest encouragement to Populists masquerading as Democrats," and that "none of the heresies against which life-long Democrats rebelled in 1896 and again in 1900 has received indorsement anywhere," as the Hartford *Times* (Ind. Dem.) puts it. The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) declares that Mr. Bryan's policies "have now reached a point in what may be called the process of repudiation at which a cordial invitation is extended to complete oblivion. He has to his credit not a single prediction that has been fulfilled. He has formulated not a single principle that has found favor with the people at the ballot-box. He is the most monumental failure of his time."

The chief exponent of Mr. Bryan's policies in this election was Mayor Johnson, of Cleveland, who was running for governor of Ohio, and who was opposed by Myron T. Herrick. Mr. Johnson was also trying to capture the legislature, to elect a Democratic United States Senator to displace Senator Hanna. The result was that Herrick received the biggest majority (125,000) ever given a governor in Ohio, while in the legislature the Republicans will outnumber the Democrats three to one. Many Democrats voted the Republican ticket. The following significant editorial appears in the Columbus *Citizen* (Dem.):

"The result of the election in this State yesterday was not a Republican victory. It was a Democratic protest.

"It was a protest against the nomination of un-Democratic candidates on the Democratic ticket, and the injection of un-Democratic theories into a Democratic campaign. It was a protest against foolhardy leadership—against bossism and egotism. Solemnly the indignant Democracy of Ohio recorded its everlasting repudiation of the fatalism that has dominated its councils for nearly two years. The verdict was one absolutely necessary to be rendered. The trial had been a long and arduous one, the testi-

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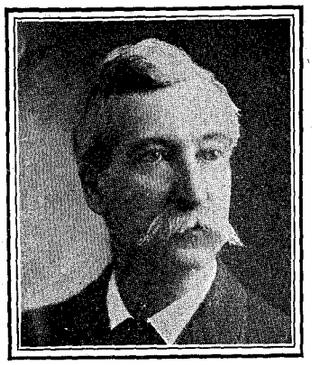
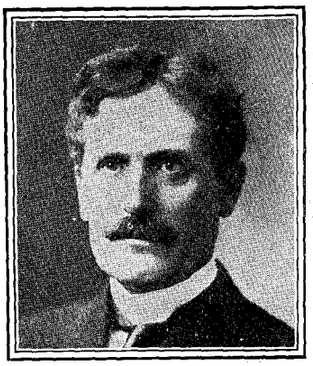
EDWIN WARFIELD (DEM.).

Elected governor of Maryland in a campaign whose chief issue was the question of "negro domination."



LUCIUS F. C. GARVIN (DEM.),

Whose reelection as governor of Rhode Island is regarded as a vindication of his reproof of political corruption.



MYRON T. HERRICK (REP.),

Who received the largest majority ever given for a governor of Ohio. His opponent was Tom L. Johnson.

JOHN L. BATES (REP.),

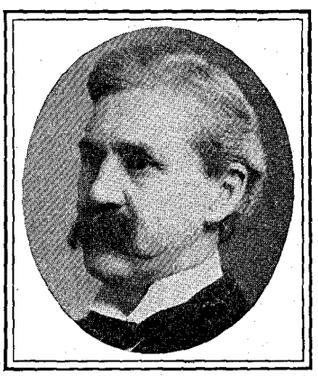
Reelected governor of Massachusetts by 35,000 majority.

JAMES K. VARDAMAN (DEM.),

A leading exponent of the opposition to "negro domination," reelected governor of Mississippi.

J. C. W. BECKHAM (DEM.),

Who beat the combined Gold Democrats and Republicans in Kentucky. "Negro domination" was an issue in the campaign.



ALBERT B. CUMMINS (REP.),

Father of the "Iowa idea" of tariff revision. Reelected governor by 65,000 majority.

NEWLY ELECTED GOVERNORS.

mony was all in, the arguments had been patiently heard, and it was necessary that the verdict should be as emphatic as in the nature of things it could be. The emphasis was, in fact, almost without precedent in American politics. There will always be well-founded regret that it was necessary, but there is reason for congratulation in the fact that the Democrats of Ohio were equal to the necessity.

"It is most fervently to be wished that no such occasion will ever come again."

For Senator Hanna the Ohio election is considered the greatest of his triumphs, as President Roosevelt terms it in a telegram of congratulation. Says the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.):

"It is largely the personal triumph of Mr. Hanna, and it makes him more of a power than ever. He was the direct and immediate issue in Ohio. His antagonists aimed their whole attack at him. Tom Johnson, tho nominally a candidate for governor, openly said that he was making no fight on the governorship, but exerting all his strength to defeat Mr. Hanna. The Republican leader was assailed in every way and from every standpoint. Mr. Hanna, on his part, accepted the personal issue and met it in the boldest fashion without flinching at any point. He went all over the State and smote his adversaries hip and thigh. His direct, pungent, meaty speeches, which struck straight from the shoulder, aroused enthusiastic support and carried the people everywhere. The people like a positive, earnest, up-and-down leader, and they had such a leader in Mr. Hanna.

"As a result, Mr. Hanna returns to the Senate armed with new strength and influence. Senator Frye, who is among the keenest and most experienced of observers, expressed the opinion some weeks ago that Mr. Hanna is the most useful and powerful man in public life. That opinion will be confirmed and emphasized now. The Ohio battle was his battle. It is the great triumph of the year."

Senator Gorman, who led the Democratic forces to victory in Maryland, "is undeniably a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination next year," says the Baltimore *American* (Ind.), and it adds that "certain it is that by his conduct he has exacted of the Maryland Democracy the strongest possible kind of a recommendation in favor of his nomination for the Presidency, and under all the circumstances, and looking the field over carefully, we rather fancy Mr. Gorman will figure more prominently from this time on a Presidential probability than he has ever figured in the past." And the Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.) says:

"The winning of Maryland by a safe majority will put a tall plume in the cap of Senator Gorman. No less a personage than President Roosevelt insisted upon arousing the country over the race equality issue and the Maryland Democracy took up his challenge and forced the fight upon it. The President informed his partizans in Maryland that he regarded their campaign of national importance, as he wanted Maryland to go Republican and so give a quotable border-state indorsement to his policy."

The Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind.), however, thinks that the Senator's chance of winning the Presidency "would be scarcely worth considering," and the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) remarks similarly:

"There could not possibly be a weaker man before the country at large than Gorman. He would have the solid South with him, but what else? He could not render any great Northern or Western State doubtful. His supporters assume that he could carry New York as against President Roosevelt, but that is merely an assumption. They point to the Tammany victory in New York, Tuesday, as an indication for 1904, but they take good care not to point to he Republican gains up the State which increase the already large lead of the Republicans in the legislature. It would be no very remarkable performance for a popular Republican can-

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didate to come down to the Bronx with a plurality sufficient to far more than merely overcome a Democratic plurality of 65,000 in Greater New York. Governor Odell had a hard uphill fight on his hands last year, yet he came down to the Bronx with a lead in the State sufficient to overcome the plurality of 122,000 which Greater New York gave Coler. The Gorman enthusiasts had better not count too much on New York. Nor is a platform of which the most striking plank will be, 'Keep the nigger down,' at all likely to commend itself to the independent voter, either in New York or any other politically important State of the North or West."

AN "ARTISTIC SWINDLE."

WHAT the New York *Press* calls "the blackest type of commercial piracy" is subjected to new illumination in the report of Receiver James Smith on the collapse of the shipbuilding trust. Mr. Smith calls the affair "an artistic swindle," and suggests civil suits against some of those who have profited by the wreck, while some of the newspapers call it worse names, and suggest that the chief swindlers be sent to the penitentiary. The hero, or villain, of Mr. Smith's narrative is Charles M. Schwab, whose side of the case is yet to be heard. His part in the shipbuilding-trust deal, as told in the report, reads like some kinds of romance. In selling the Bethlehem Steel Company to the shipbuilding trust, we are told, Mr. Schwab managed to get control of the entire corporation, including the Bethlehem plant. Then, while holding out to the investing public a prospectus that was about twice as rosy as the facts, Mr. Smith avers, he witheld the Bethlehem profits for use in improvements, etc., with the result that the trust could not pay its debts and went upon the rocks. As his bonds constituted a first mortgage upon the property, however, he would have been left master of the situation, with clear profits of millions, had not the other bondholders petitioned for a receivership, which has brought out the present disclosures. The receiver says in part:

"What were the causes of failure of the United States Shipbuilding Company? One of such causes was the fact that the directors parted with bonds to an amount upon which it was impossible to meet the interest. The failure, however, was precipitated, if not directly brought about, by the fact that in the Bethlehem transaction the United States Shipbuilding Company officers had to deal with people who, while thoroughly understanding the intricacies of 'higher finance,' seemed to have overlooked the requirements of common fairness. In speaking of plant values elsewhere in this report, the Bethlehem property has been dealt with as tho it had been purchased by the United States Shipbuilding Company, but an examination of the transaction will show that it was otherwise.

"While the agreed price for the Bethlehem company was $9,000,000, to be paid for by an issue of $10,000,000 of bonds at 90, the directors of the United States Shipbuilding Company, upon request, handed over to Charles M. Schwab an additional amount of $20,000,000 in the common and preferred stock of the United States Shipbuilding Company. As this $20,000,000 of stock would not be sufficient to give Mr. Schwab the control of the United States Shipbuilding Company, there was inserted in the mortgage given to secure his $10,000,000 of bonds a provision that such bonds should have a voting power equal to $10,000,000 of stock.

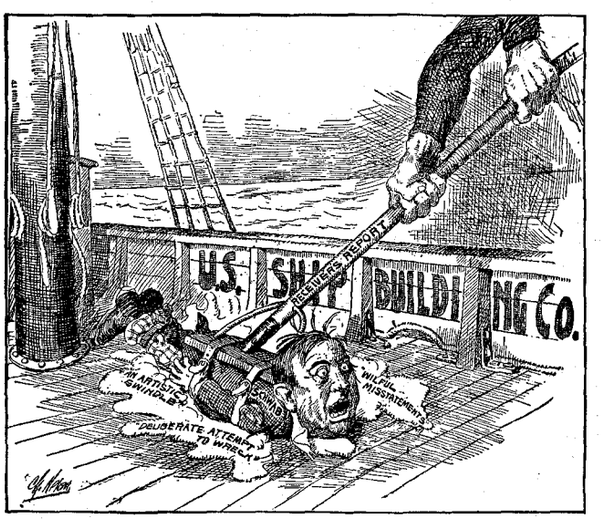
"As the total issue of stock of the United States Shipbuilding Company was but $45,000,000, the $30,000,000 voting power thus given to Mr. Schwab was sufficient to justify him in saying that he did not sell the Bethlehem Steel Company, but took over the United States Shipbuilding Company, the directors of that company giving him $30,000,000 in stock and bonds for taking it off their hands.

"In this deal Mr. Schwab parted with nothing. In the sale of the other constituent companies, the real and personal property, as well as their capital stock, was transferred to the United States Shipbuilding Company by the necessary deeds, bills of sale, and assignments. But in the case of Bethlehem Mr. Schwab permitted to be given up only its capital stock, and this he did in such a manner as to place it beyond control of the shipbuilding company. If interests friendly to the United States Shipbuilding Company had controlled this stock, it would have been able to reach the earnings of the Bethlehem Steel Company through a friendly board of directors; but in the $10,000,000 mortgage it was provided that the trustee should designate three of such directors, and the United States Shipbuilding Company should designate four. As Mr. Schwab controlled the United States Shipbuilding Company, by reason of his aforesaid majority of stock, and as the trustee was of his own selection, the United States Shipbuilding Company was absolutely at the mercy of Mr. Schwab."

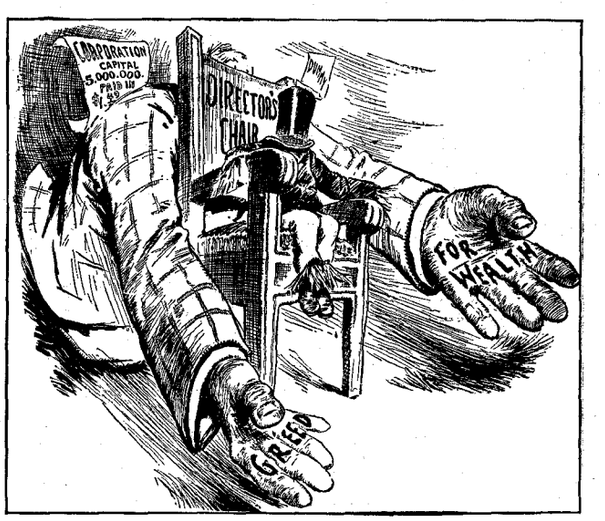
An example of the newspaper comment upon these disclosures may be seen in the following editorial in the Chicago *Record Herald:*

"The gold-brick man, the green-goods man, the shell-game man, and the man who sells the Masonic Temple for $300 may all retire to the rear and sit down. They have no right in the front ranks when Charles M. Schwab is around.

"It would be doing Mr. Schwab a gross injustice to say that he had acquired the art of 'eating his cake and having it too.' His achievements are far beyond this. He is able to eat his cake three times over and have left, not merely his own cake, but all the other cakes in sight as well. It is for this reason that Receiver James Smith, Jr., of the United States Shipbuilding Company, feels justified in referring to Mr. Schwab's procedure in the shipbuilding case as an 'artistic swindle.' 'Was ever such another agreement, so apparently harmless, yet so ruinous, conceived by the mind of man?' Mr. Smith asks. 'Wholesale plunder' is another phrase that appears in the same connection. We get also a description of



SCHWABBING THE DECK.
—Nelan in the Philadelphia *North American.*



MADE IN NEW JERSEY.
—Williams in the Boston *Herald.*

SHIPBUILDING TRUST CARTOONS.

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Mr. Schwab and his associates as 'people who, while thoroughly understanding the "higher finance," seem to have overlooked the requirements of common fairness.' . . . . . .

"If in humbler walks of life Bill Smith possessed a decrepit wind-broken horse, which he had nicely doctored and 'doped' and painted up for sale, and if thereupon Charley Swipes should come along, propose a dicker and try to skip out with both horses, the chances are fair that Charley Swipes would land in jail, despite the fact that his victim was a swindler too.

"The Charley Swipes of the 'higher finance' is not, so far as yet appears, on his way to jail, but there is a probability that Receiver Smith will haul him back and make him put up cash for the wind-broken horse.

"And if he does, the chorus of American lambs—which includes some tens of thousands of men who once had a little money to invest—will bleat with joy."

The suggestion of prison stripes, in the above editorial, is urged even more strongly by the Minneapolis *Journal*, which says:

"Where there is a crime there is a criminal. If the receiver of the shipbuilding trust is to be believed, crimes galore have been committed in the formation and management of that concern.

"Who are the criminals?

"The fact that they must necessarily be men prominent in the American financial and industrial world ought not to stay criminal prosecutions. We can not hope for solidity and confidence in the business world if the clerk who embezzles a thousand must go to prison while the millionaire who swindles in the millions through deceptive statements and lying prospectuses goes on his way disturbed by nothing but a civil suit for damages."

MINING TROUBLES IN MONTANA.

THE spectacle of 20,000 men thrown out of work in Montana at the beginning of winter, as the result of a war between "copper kings," is attracting national attention. The main cause of this trouble was the claim of Fritz August Heinze, an independent mine-owner, to a vein of copper which runs between the Boston and Montana and the Anaconda mines, controlled by the Amalgamated Copper Company. Heinze was offered a quarter of a million to give up his claim, but he demanded ten millions, and the negotiations were broken off. The case was taken to the Second Judicial Court, in Butte, and Judge Clancy decided in favor of Mr. Heinze. The Boston and Montana was also enjoined from paying any dividends to the Amalgamated Copper Company, whereupon that company announced that it would close its mines and every industry under its control. An appeal has been taken from Judge Clancy's decision to the Supreme Court, but in the ordinary course it may not be reached for several months. The defeated litigants declare that they are unable to do business in the State, and that they are practically outlawed, and charges are made that Judge Clancy was unduly influenced.

Most of the newspapers of the Western slope do not discuss the merits of the decision, but they believe that something should be done for the relief of the people. The San Francisco *Call* points out that this trouble has "precipitated an industrial crisis upon Montana, since it stops the earnings of the miners and the men in the impinged occupations, and by shutting off the flow of money for the necessaries of life into the channels of trade materially abridges every activity of the State." It suggests that both parties to the controversy ask for a receiver to take charge of and operate the property, while the rival claims are being settled in the courts. "A continuance of the situation as precipitated suddenly would mean ruin to many," says the Tacoma *Ledger*, "and would set the State back industrially in a manner that no era of prosperity could offset later." "It is a strange spectacle," it adds, "when millionaires, failing to have their own way, choose to manifest such a spirit as is creating havoc in this instance." The Minneapolis *Tribune* reviews the situation at the Butte mines and suspects an "undercurrent of shrewd business sense, which has had more to do with the closing of the mines than the spite of a defeated litigant, or the ambition of any millionaire politician." It says:

"The Butte mines have always been in litigation, and this litigation has always been mixed up with political corruption and Wall-Street speculation. The public life of the State has been frightfully demoralized by the perpetual contention of unscrupulous millionaires for mining property and political office. The old conflict between big local interests grew gradually, with passage of some of the mines into bigger Eastern hands, into what looked like a contest between the great copper trust and certain independent mines. Effective use was made of this aspect against the Amalgamated Company, tho we haven't the least idea whether or not it influenced Judge Clancy's decision. Only a very bold man would undertake to guess whether any given Montana decision was due to bribery or politics or law. The plain fact is that the decision gave some valuable mines, operated by the Amalgamated Company, to the Heinze combination of so-called independent miners.

"There does not seem to have been the least reason why this decision should have closed the mines. They might have been turned over, under protest, or operated under order of the court, pending appeal. Fancy stopping the trains on a railroad because the courts had decided a suit for its ownership against the company in possession. The copper trust is accused of taking this unnecessary step from pure spite and temper or to influence public opinion by inflaming the miners who have lost employment against Judge Clancy. We suspect a deeper and sounder reason. The copper business of the United States was under the menace of overproduction, even before the market for other industries began to fall off. It is believed that the trust has accumulated an enormous surplus, in spite of the heavy exports of the last few years. It is significant that it stopped publishing reports of output, export, and surplus at the beginning of this year. Since then its stock has been continually in trouble, and stoppage of dividends has been predicted.

"It is not unlikely that the company can both save and make money by stopping production, booming the price of copper, and unloading its surplus. As this company controls one-third of the copper production of the country, its action one way or the other is the strongest single force in the market. Incidentally and locally, the company may gain a point in the political game by making it appear that Judge Clancy and Heinze threw 20,000 miners out of employment, while it strengthens its own position in the financial world. This guess is helped by the tremendous exertions the political and financial enemies of the company are making to get the mines reopened at any cost."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

WHEN trust managers fall out stockholders get their news.—*The Washington Post.*

IF Charlie Schwab will only say he wanted the money for library purposes, all will be forgiven.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

CANADA will probably be able to get over her disappointment unless the situation is Alfredaustinized.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

THE lecture bureau that was negotiating with Sam Parks for a lucrative engagement is informed that Mr. Parks has made other arrangements.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

SIR WILFRID LAURIER regrets the proximity of the Dominion to the United States. Yet it would be very inconvenient for us to be obliged to move.—*The Boston Transcript.*

CHICAGO has an alderman who beats his mother. But that's nothing; she also has a mayor who beats his father—and his father was a hard one to beat.—*The Indianapolis Sentinel.*

IF experts continue to predict that our next naval conflict will be with Germany, it may tempt the Kaiser to send Prince Henry over with more sleeve buttons.—*The Washington Star.*

THEY say that Mr. Kipling throws away more poetry than he prints. A glance at his latest books leads to the suspicion that he got his two batches mixed up this time.—*The Indianapolis Sentinel.*

A New York minister wants incurable idiots killed. We do not like to do anything of the kind, but if he will come over we will see that his case is attended to all right.—*The Washington Post.*

PRESS comments on his acquittal may not be very pleasing to the Hon. Jim Tillman, but he prefers them to the kind of verdict that would have met newspaper approval.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

CAPTAIN KIDD was on his death bed. "What a fool I was," he muttered, "to bury my treasure when I could have incorporated it into a watered stock company." Realizing too late the beauty of this scheme, by which he could have made the money disappear entirely, he turned over to die.—*The New York Sun.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

THE MOSELEY EDUCATIONAL COMMISSION.

THE objects of the educational commission which Mr. Alfred Moseley, of London, is at present conducting through the United States can best be described in his own words. Speaking at a banquet given in honor of the British visitors by the Philadelphia Academy of Political and Social Science, he said:

"The trades-union delegation which I brought to this country was the outcome of an original plan to bring a body of educators to this country. I felt that your educational methods and system were largely the cause of your success. That feeling was aroused by my observations of Americans in South Africa. I encountered there American engineers, and, let me say, that the success of South Africa is not primarily due to Englishmen, but to Americans.

"First was Gardner Williams, of California; then Seymour, Parkins, Hammond, Jennings. They put our mining operations on a successful basis. It was a great pleasure to me to trace the progress due to their skill and methods. Seeing them, I said to myself: 'The United States is producing a kind of men which England does not produce. They have a knowledge our Englishmen do not have; they approach matters in a different way.'

"I came here to study the conditions which produce such men. Personally, it seems to me that there are two factors which contribute to your greatness. One is your great resources, but resources are worthless without methods. We must have methods to make those resources productive. I came to the conclusion that to your great system of education was due your success, and I conceived the idea of bringing here a commission of expert educators to study that system.

"For a time my efforts had to be abandoned, owing to the South African war. That over, I returned to my original plan. The men who have come with me are England's picked men as educators. They have done me the honor of crossing the ocean to give investigation to your educational system, for the purpose of determining the reasons why it produces such successful results."

The visiting Englishmen will do well to make a special study of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, remarks the Boston *Advertiser*. "It is the achievement of American engineers from 'Tech,'" adds the same paper, "in solving the great engineering problems in South Africa and in damming the Nile, where the English failed, that has called world-wide attention to our educational system in its practical application." And the Boston *Transcript* says:

"It is probable that Mr. Moseley's present commission will not report, as did his last one, that practically there is nothing to learn. The most impressive and significant thing to look upon within the bounds of our republic is not its natural wonders or the marvelous growth of its teeming cities and varied industries, but our system of common schools, which is the great solvent of the body politic, into which foreign immigrants are constantly being received whose children in the third generation become thoroughbred American citizens through popular education.

"If the British commission had wanted a demonstration of an effective public educational system, they could have found it in their own Australian colonies, which are abreast of the United States in that all education is secular, compulsory, and free, administered with unity by colonial ministers of education. But in the United States there is, in addition, a salient feature of public educational ideals which must command the thoughtful attention of the British investigators. This important fact is the recognition, from the standpoint of practical education, of the undoubted democratic character of the age: that that form of leveling which means lifting up all that is down can be secured in no way better than through the public schools, and that the scheme of educating all under the supervision and at the expense of the state has accomplished more than anything else to promote a true democracy and to minimize the growth of the caste system."

The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* says:

"Our visitors probably have no conception of the vast sums that have been poured into the lap of our educational enterprises, and they will be really amazed at sight of the unparalleled material advantages which these have purchased. Lately, aside from the regular and increasing appropriations from States and churches, the cause of education in America has been receiving private contributions aggregating between fifty and eighty millions of dollars annually. The revenues of English schools, on the other hand, have been falling off—largely by reason of the late steady decrease in England of agrarian values."

The commission has already visited New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Washington, and Chicago, and will close its tour in Boston. It is said that the British educators were greatly surprised to find one of President Roosevelt's sons attending an ordinary public school in Washington. The visiting party includes Prof. John Rhys, of Oxford and of the British Academy and Oxford Education Committee; Hon. Charles Rowley, Manchester Education Committee, Manchester School of Technology, and Manchester School of Art; Arthur E. Spender, Plymouth Girls' High School, Chamber of Commerce Executive, and Mount Edgecumbe Industrial Training-ship; R. Blair, Department of Agriculture and Technical Education of Ireland; Magnus Maclean, Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College; Herbert R. Rathbone, committee on Elementary Education, Liverpool, and Rev. Professor Finlay, Intermediate Education Board, University College, Dublin.

THE HUMOR OF RUSKIN.

JOHN RUSKIN once wrote a letter of advice to some schoolgirls in which he counseled them to "cherish, without straining, the natural powers of jest in others and yourselves." In his own life he practised what he preached. "Of the many aspects of Ruskin's genius," says Mr. George Trobridge, in *The Westminster Review* (October), "his gift of humor has received the least notice." The same writer adds:

"His works of all periods show a strong sense of humor, often of a very subtle kind. He was apt to discover delicate shades of meaning in words; his illustrations and similes are happy and striking; the epithets which he applies to persons and things are often very amusing; while he is unrivaled in his powers of satire and irony. We can scarcely read a dozen pages of any work of his without coming across instances of his humorous fancy."

A number of instances of Ruskin's humor are quoted by Mr. Trobridge from "Fors Clavigera":

"The first illustration that comes to my mind is the passage in 'Fors Clavigera,' in which Ruskin contrasts his early with his later styles of writing:

"'People used,' he says, 'to call me a good writer then; now they say I can't write at all; because, for instance, if I think anybody's house is on fire, I only say, "Sir, your house is on fire"; whereas formerly I used to say, "Sir, the house in which you probably passed the delightful days of youth is in a state of inflammation," and everybody used to like the effect of the two *p*'s in "probably passed," and of the two *d*'s in "delightful days."'

"Humorous descriptions and epithets are plentifully sprinkled throughout his works; most abundantly in 'Fors Clavigera,' its discursive style giving frequent opportunity for the display of wit. Here are a few of his *mots*, taken at random. Tinned meat he calls 'mummy food'; a starfish, 'the pentagonal and absorbent Adam and Eve who were your ancestors, according to Mr. Darwin'; a clown is 'an artist in tumbling, and in painting with white and red'; he speaks of the Rev. Stopford Brooke as 'that omniscient divine, whose "Manual of English Literature" has just been published under the auspices of the all-and-sundry-scient Mr. T. R. Green, M.A.'; he deplores that the world has only gathered from the work of Goethe 'a luscious story of seduction, and daintily singable devilry'; he defines 'the false religions of all nations and times as attempts to cozen God out of His salvation at the lowest price; while His inquisition of the accounts, it is supposed, may by proper tact be diverted.'"

That Ruskin was greatly out of sympathy with modern civilization, and what is called "progress," is well known. Many persons

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imagine that this was a development of crabbed old age; but, as Mr. Trobridge points out, he expressed himself strongly on the subject early in his literary career. In the chapter on "The Moral of Landscape," in the fourth part of "Modern Painters," we read:

"The great mechanical impulses of the age, of which most of us are so proud, are a mere passing fever, half-speculative, half-childish. People will discover at last that royal roads to anything can no more be laid in iron than they can in dust; that there are, in fact, no royal roads to anywhere worth going to—I mean, so far as the things to be obtained are in any way estimable in terms of price. . . . 'Well, but railroads and telegraphs are so useful for communicating knowledge to savage nations.' Yes, if you have any to give them. If you know nothing *but* railroads, and can communicate nothing but aqueous vapor and gunpowder—what then? But if you have any other thing than those to give, then the railroad is of use only because it communicates that other thing; and the question is—what that other thing may be. Is it religion? I believe if we had really wanted to communicate that, we could have done it in less than 1800 years without steam. Most of the good religious communication that I remember has been done on foot; and it can not be easily done faster than at foot pace. Is it science? But what science—of motion, meat, and medicine? Well, when you have moved your savage, fed him with white bread, and shown him how to set a limb—what next? Follow out that question. Suppose every obstacle overcome; give your savage every advantage of civilization to the full; suppose that you have put the red Indian in tight shoes; taught the Chinese how to make Wedgwood's ware, and to paint it with colors that will rub off; and persuaded all Hindu women that it is more pious to torment their husbands into graves than to burn themselves at the burial—what next? Gradually thinking on from point to point, we shall come to perceive that all true happiness and nobleness are near us, and yet neglected by us; and that till we have learned how to be happy and noble we have not much to tell, even to red Indians."

Mr. Ruskin was particularly severe upon political economists and materialistic scientists. He calls the latter in one place "apostles of the Gospel of Dirt, in perpetual foul dream of what man was, instead of reverence of what he is"; and declares their creed to be: "I believe in Father Mud, the Almighty Plastic; and in Father Dollar, the Almighty Drastic."

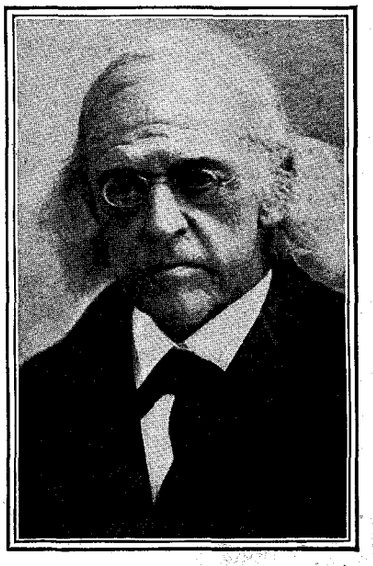
"'Huxley and Tyndall,' he tells us, 'are of opinion that there is no God: they have never found one in a bottle. And truly,' he proceeds a little further on, 'if, since we can not find this King of Kings in the most carefully digested residuum, we are sure that we can not find Him anywhere; and if, since by no fineness of stopper we can secure His essence in a bottle, we are sure that we can not stay Him anywhere, truly what I hear on all hands is correct; and the feudal system, with all consequences and members thereof, is verily at an end.'"

The clergy also came in for a large share of Ruskin's satire. He attributes the prevailing irreligion of the times to "the unfortunate persistence of the clerks in teaching children what they can not understand, and employing young consecrated persons to assert in pulpits what they do not know." Says Mr. Trobridge, in conclusion:

"Ruskin tells us that he narrowly escaped being a clergyman himself:

"'my mother having it deeply in her heart to make an evangelical clergyman of me. Fortunately,' he adds, 'I had an aunt more evangelical than my mother, and my aunt gave me cold mutton for Sunday's dinner, which—as I much prefered it hot—greatly diminished the influence of the "Pilgrim's Progress," and the end of the matter was, that I got all the noble imaginative teaching of Defoe and Bunyan, and yet—am not an evangelical clergyman.'

"Most persons will agree with him that this was a fortunate circumstance; for the church would undoubtedly have stifled many of his most brilliant qualities, including perhaps his sense of humor."



PROF. THEODOR MOMMSEN.

"A great humanistic scholar, a master of Roman historical research, and an unexcelled organizer of scientific enterprises."

THEODOR MOMMSEN.

PROF. THEODOR MOMMSEN, who died recently in his home at Charlottenburg, near Berlin, was one of the most striking figures that modern Germany has produced. "The entire civilized world," says Emperor William, in a despatch to Professor Mommsen's widow, "shares in your loss, since it lost in the deceased its greatest humanistic scholar, a master of Roman historical research, and an unexcelled organizer of scientific enterprises." The New York *Commercial Advertiser* goes so far as to say that Mommsen's death "deprives the world of one who for fifty years has been its greatest living scholar." The same paper continues:

"Not since the time when Joseph Scaliger from his chair in Leyden gave law to learned Europe has any man attained so unchallenged a supremacy for keen intellect combined with deep erudition and the power of making both intellect and erudition felt. As an investigator he added immensely to the sum of human knowledge. As a teacher and lecturer in four great universities he inspired thousands of younger men, and became the chief of a school of classical study. As a writer he made the fruits of his severely scientific labors available to the whole world, and did so in a way to interest and stimulate."

To scholars, Mommsen's mightiest monument will probably always be the "Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum," a collection filling seventeen huge volumes and published by the Berlin Academy during a period of thirty years. To the general public, however, his "Roman History" (1853–56) is best known. This work has been translated into English, French, Italian, Russian, Polish, and Spanish, and has run through many editions. We quote again:

"The book was and still remains a masterpiece of the first order. It was the work of a giant at play, the offspring of a full mind, richly stored by years upon years of study and research and thought. And it was a literary masterpiece as well as a masterpiece of scholarship. Mommsen's style in it displays a singular vivacity and power; and when we reach the later books when Cæsarism, imperious and insistent, confronts Ciceronian incapacity and timidity, Mommsen all unconsciously reflects the spirit which pervaded Germany at the time when he was writing—a longing for national solidarity and strength such as divided counsels and wrangling leaders could never give. And indeed this book must be regarded as a very potent influence in the German drift toward centralization which set in with exceeding strength just ten years later."

The Commercial Advertiser says in conclusion:

"Mommsen was a many-sided man. Philologist, epigraphist, numismatist, historian, jurist, and teacher, he felt a keen zest in every human interest. He founded the *Preussische Jahrbücher*, one of the most noted political periodicals in Germany; found time to serve for ten years as a member of the Diet, and for three years as a member of the Reichstag. He was an eager disputant in political controversy, and in his earlier career lost his professorship at Leipsic because, like Haupt and Jahn, he protested against the Austrian insolence of Beust and the *coup d'état* in Saxony. In 1880 he spoke of Bismarck's policy as a 'Politik von Schwindel,' and successfully defended himself against a prosecution for slan-

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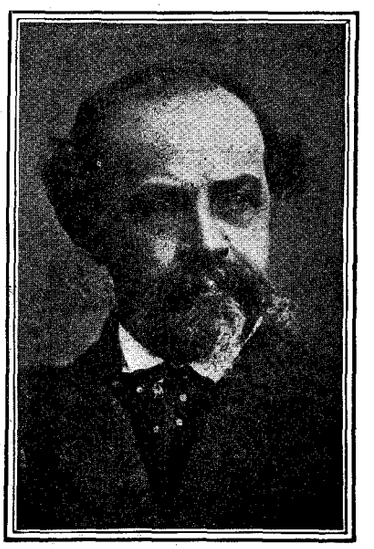
der. This is not the career of a recluse or of the typical Herr Professor; and, in very truth, Mommsen was at once a scholar and a man among men. He was the best illustration of his own ideal, expressed by him when he declared that every man must specialize, but must not imprison himself within the narrow confines of his specialty. It is a variety of interests alone that can keep the mind well-balanced, the judgment sane, the viewpoint liberal, and the heart still young. Theodor Mommsen, by living up to this conception of the scholar's life, became much more than a mere exploiter of a Fach. He made himself a living and a lasting influence."

The Springfield *Republican* adds the following personal details:

"In personal appearance Mommsen was striking, in spite of his insignificant stature. A conspicuous feature was his long, snow-white hair, which fell over his shoulders. By an accident in his library these silky locks were burned off some years ago, a loss which he deplored with a jest. In 1877 his superb library at Charlottenburg was entirely destroyed by fire, but he was not daunted by the blow, and soon replaced everything that could be replaced. In his personal habits he had the austerity which has characterized most great scholars. It was his practise till quite recently to rise at five o'clock, drink a cup of cold coffee left for him over-night, and work steadily till eight, when he breakfasted with clock-like regularity, imposing the same punctuality upon his family. He married in 1854 the daughter of an old friend, Karl Reimer, and had twelve children. In his later years his five daughters were all members of his household. He had the absentmindedness which comes from intense mental concentration, and stories are told of his failure to recognize his own children. It is authentic that he put his first baby into the waste-paper basket and covered it up because it cried. He was, nevertheless, devoted to children, and his domestic life was altogether happy. Altogether it was a career which goes to show that the truly great scholar is apt also to be a great man."

HENRY JAMES ON "THE CASE" OF W. W. STORY.

THE present season has been marked by the appearance of a number of notable biographies; and, among them, that by Mr. Henry James, "William Wetmore Story and His Friends," has a special interest for Americans. Mr. James's hero, so to speak, is presented as a typical example of a class whom the biographer calls "the precursors," and to which he himself belongs—Americans who first sought the inspiration of Europe for artistic endeavors, and thereby established a relation that has grown in importance until the present day. Taking Mr. Story as a text, Mr. James develops the interesting case of the man who tries for the highest prizes of effort in an alien atmosphere and fails, perhaps because the atmosphere is alien and the allurements to various pursuits so many. Mr. Story went to Italy in 1846, then in his twenty-seventh year. He had been a lawyer and writer of law-books already, and thereafter essayed sculpture, poetry, fiction, criticism, history, and even, as Mr. James surmises, felt the desire to add the drama to his already long list of vocations. Quoting Mr. James:



WILLIAM WETMORE STORY.

His career, says Mr. James, was "a sort of beautiful sacrifice to a noble mistake."

"Living, as he did, in the pleasantest place in the world, it was his fate, inevitably, to be interrupted and scattered, to expend himself for results of which, when time had sifted them, little remains but the appearance of his having been happy. But there was at the same time almost nothing he did not like to think of himself as doing, not dream of being able to do if this or that condition had been present. The conditions, the present and the absent, come back, no doubt, as we look at his life—which is called, we are well aware, being wise after the fact. It becomes interesting, in the light of so distinct an example, to extract from the case—the case of the permanent absentee or exile—the general lesson that may seem to us latent in it. This moral lesson seems to be that somehow, in the long run, Story *paid*—paid for having sought his development even among the circumstances that at the time of his choice appeared not alone the only propitious, but the only possible. It was as if the circumstances on which, to do this, he had turned his back, had found an indirect way to be avenged for the discrimination. Inevitably, indeed, we are not able to say what a life-time of Boston would have made in him or would have marred. We can only be sure we should in that case have had to deal with quite a different group of results. The form in which the other possibility perhaps presents itself is that of our own feeling that, tho he might have been less of a sculptor 'at home,' he might have been more of a poet."

The Statue of "Cleopatra," in the Metropolitan Art Museum, by William Wetmore Story.

Continuing this inquiry into the case of the "American absentee," who, in the alien air, finds himself, "sometimes quite unconsciously, but sometimes sorely suspecting," at last "a prey to mere beguilement," Mr. James adopts this as the "formula" for Story's Roman years, and figures his career "as a sort of beautiful sacrifice to a noble mistake":

"I can not, in truth, otherwise describe the mistake than as that of the frank consent to be beguiled. It is for all the world as if there were always, for however earnest a man, some seed of danger in consciously planning for happiness, and a seed quite capable of sprouting even when the plan had succeeded. To have said 'No—I give up everything else for a life-time of the golden air; the golden air is *the* thing, no matter what others may be, and to have had it, all there is of it, that alone for me won't have been failure'; to have expressed oneself in that sense, which was practically what Story did, was to make one's bid for felicity about as straight as possible. For, simply enough, it is of the old-time victim of Italy, and not of any more colorless fugitive from the

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Philistines, that I am thinking. . . . The golden air, we tend to infer, did not make that relation quite intense, quite responsible; partly, no doubt, by taking it too much as a matter of course. Subjects float by, in Italy, as the fish in the sea may be supposed to float by a merman, who doubtless puts out a hand from time to time to grasp for curiosity some particularly irridescent specimen. But he has conceivably not the proper detachment for full appreciation. And I come round by aid of this analogy to the truth I have been feeling my way to. This truth, to make the matter comfortably clear, is that the picturesque subject for literary art has by no means all its advantage in the picturesque country; yields its full taste, gives out *all* its inspiration, in other words, in some air unfriendly to the element at large."

ADELINA PATTI'S RETURN TO AMERICA.

THE comment of the metropolitan critics upon Mme. Adelina Patti's reappearance in America after an absence of ten years is marked by a candor that is almost brutal. "To those who know what Patti was twenty years ago," says *The Sun*, "it is saddening to hear her to-day. We shall all wish that her final season with Colonel Mapleson at the Academy had been her last." And *The Times* observes: "It was a matter of regret to her sincerest admirers ten years ago that she saw fit to return then, and it must be a matter of much deeper regret that she has come again now to exploit upon the concert stage—very parsimoniously and very cautiously, it is true—the remains of what was once the most perfect, the most beautiful of voices, the most exquisite and consummate art in singing." *The Tribune* comments:

MME. ADELINA PATTI,
The Most Famous of Living Singers.

"The audience that gathered within the walls of Carnegie Hall to hear the Baroness Cederström filled all its spaces. To judge by its indiscriminate approbation of everything that was offered for its entertainment, it was a gathering of curiosity seekers rather than music lovers; and this was well, for it reduced the sorrow of the occasion to a minimum. Unripe instrumentalists and singers, evidently recent graduates of the R. C. M. or the R. A. M., were applauded to the echo, and the baroness twice as long and twice as loudly. The baroness sang. She revived favorite old pieces like 'O luce di quest anima,' from 'Linda'; Arditi's 'Il Bacio,' 'The Last Rose of Summer,' and 'Home, Sweet Home,' and the old friends felt their hearts warm toward her in the midst of their regrets, because the familiar strains and an occasional echo of the old voice recalled the happy past. Then she aroused them to a realization of the present period of artistic conscienceless ness and grasping commercialism by advertising a piece of insufferable doggerel, and their charity toward the singer was dissipated like a mist. In the voice of the singer there were faint echoes of the past: in her art not a single reminder. An orchestra sat on the stage, but it was not permitted to play in either the operatic air or the vocal waltz, which Signor Sapio accompanied on a pianoforte in transposed keys. Only in the middle register of the voice were there suggestions of the old lusciousness of tone and that purity of intonation which, at a banquet given in 1884, to celebrate Mme. Patti's twenty-fifth operatic anniversary, William Steinway lauded as 'so dear to the ear of an old piano-tuner.' Mme. Patti singing out of time, Mme. Patti gasping for breath, Mme. Patti chopping phrases into quivering bits without thought or compunction, Mme. Patti producing tones in a manner that ought to be held up as a warning example to every novice, Mme. Patti devoid of all but a shadow of that tone of opulent beauty, of that incomparable technical skill which used to make dalliance with the things which were insurmountable difficulties to others, of that reposefulness of style which used to rest on all she did like a benediction—that was the singer who entertained the curious and grieved the judicious last night. It was all foreshadowed a dozen years ago, when her farewell tours began, but it was, nevertheless, dolorous and painful last night."

The Commercial Advertiser, however, sets a much higher estimate on Mme. Patti's performance. It says:

"Patti is sixty, and all the artifices supposed to help nature will not conceal her years. That sounds ungallant, but it really emphasizes the greatness of her achievement. It makes all the more astonishing the amount of voice that is left. What still remains is sound, altho, naturally, most of its old sweetness is gone. It has none of those yawning gaps which usually come with waning powers. It has been shortened at the top and shortened at the bottom, but what remains between still has power, and, at places, beauty. Now she must stop at A, and it is an effort for her to reach it—she will even sing false on G—but it is infinitely a greater tribute to the skill with which she has nursed her powers that the top of her voice has gone instead of the middle. The quality has coarsened with the departure of the mellowness, yet there is still much power, a surprising amount, and still an almost complete command of it. Now and then the ear was shocked by false intonation, but it did not happen very often; in fact, it was only in her second number that the false singing became very apparent, and then one could easily see that she was tiring. That is another penalty that years bring.

"But, after all, granting everything that may possibly be said about her voice and its condition, one can almost pass it over under the spell exerted by the charm of her personality and the greatness of her art. She is still a fascinating woman, one who grasps the attention as soon as she appears on the stage and holds it while she remains. The grace of manners, the beauty of smile, and the imperious carriage which is the mark of real greatness, they are all there and powerfully attractive. And then there is her art. . . . The skill she put into the Donizetti aria and the Arditi waltz was little less than miraculous. There were the old perfection of phrasing, grace of diction, and elegance of style. One even imagined at times that the bravura was as beautiful as it used to be—so cleverly did she conceal the disappearing flexibility of her voice. And in the still more hackneyed 'Home, Sweet Home' and 'Last Rose of Summer' she showed that she can still sing a simple air as no other woman can. Decidedly it was worth while listening to her; and it will be still more so when she eschews florid airs and gives us some Mozart. She has forgotten more about the art of song than most prima-donnas will ever learn."

NOTES.

The Artsman is the title of a monthly journal edited by Horace Traubel, Hawley McLanahan and Will Price, and issued as the organ of a new arts and crafts community established at Rose Valley, near Philadelphia.

The Bookman's November list of the six best-selling books of the previous month is as follows:

1. The Mettle of the Pasture.—Allen.
2. The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come.—Fox.
3. The One Woman.—Dixon.
4. Gordon Keith.—Page.
5. The Call of the Wild.—London.
6. The Main Chance.—Nicholson.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

ARE OUR RIVERS DRYING UP?

THAT our streams must have been larger in former geological periods than they are now is plainly shown by the evidences of their work in past ages. That their shrinkage in size has been progressive and is still going on is maintained by M. G. Guilbert in an article contributed to *Cosmos* (October 10). M. Guilbert's evidence is gathered almost entirely from European sources; but he believes that his conclusions hold for the earth in general. He says:

"Just after such rainy seasons as the spring and summer of 1903 a discussion of the diminution of rain may appear out of place. Nevertheless, altho the annual average seems to have been exceeded this year, such diminution exists. The totals of the current decade are still below those of the preceding decade. . . . . .

"Several meteorological commissions in France have noted this phenomenon. A recent investigation shows that the system of rains is undergoing a serious crisis in our climate. It has been observed that the Swiss glaciers are in marked retreat—in sensible diminution. As they are fed by snowfalls, we must conclude that there is corresponding decrease in the snow itself. The phenomenon is, therefore, not merely a local one.

"But is this diminution recent? May it not be progressive? May it not have existed, according to some unrecognized law of nature, since prehistoric times?

"A distinguished scientist of the University of Caen, M. Bigot, professor of geology, who is well known as a hydrologist, has found in Normandy numerous river-beds that are absolutely dry and in places completely invisible to-day. In other points the present streams occupy only part of their original courses: the upper part has disappeared. Finally, we know that in certain countries the level of numerous water-courses seems to have fallen considerably.

"This discovery, which was announced at the meeting of the French Association for the Advancement of Science, held on August 4 to 11 of this year at Angers, raises most interesting questions. Is it an irrefutable proof of the diminution of rainfall? Is it, on the contrary, a geological phenomenon—a drying up produced by cracks in the ground—chiefly in the Jurassic strata?

"The question is hard to clear up, for meteorologic observations were begun only a little before the advent of the nineteenth century, and have been taken scientifically only for about fifty years. Thus they can throw little light on this obscure point; but it is nevertheless certain that, apart from any important geological phenomenon, the climate of our regions [France] has been modified since the first ages of our history.

"The continued deforestation of the ground, the great drainage of marshes, the canalization of water-courses which have been going on over the whole territory since the Roman invasion, have been so many victories over moisture. The sources of atmospheric humidity having been thus reduced, floods have diminished in frequency, the extent of country covered with water has lessened, and consequently evaporation—one of the causes of increased rain—has become less and less considerable.

"It is true that, since historic time began, the oceans have hardly varied their level, and that consequently the total evaporation has remained sensibly the same. Earlier this was far from being the case. The Jurassic and Cretaceous strata were laid down at the bottom of immense oceans. Altho these were reduced in size in Quaternary time, this last epoch was nevertheless incomparably more humid than our own—the diluvium is evidence of it.

"Since that time—and this hypothesis seems justified by the present diminution of rains, glaciers, and streams—the region of water has been progressively weakened. Following a constant law, the quantities of rain from age to age, since the first beginnings of aqueous precipitation, have been less and less considerable. Thus we have dried rivers, disappearing glaciers, rainfall of less and less importance.

"The most interesting consequence of these harmonious facts is the extreme slowness of present alluvial deposits and of the phenomena of erosion. While in the first years of the present geological epoch a few *lustra* sufficed to modify deeply the relief of the earth's surface, especially in the valleys or near river-mouths, in our own time several centuries are probably needed to effect the same work, or to bring about an equal deposit of alluvium.

"We must not, therefore, follow the example of numerous writers or scientists of more or less learning in unreservedly accepting a single order of phenomena for evaluating the time corresponding to certain sedimentary formations. If rainfall is continually lessening in our time—probably following the laws of decreasing arithmetical progression—how insufficient must be results based on the examination of modern deposits, to establish a chronology of the early part of our epoch!

"The science of meteorology is thus of utility even in our order of facts that might appear to be utterly foreign to it. When it shall have existed for several centuries, and accumulated innumerable data of mathematical exactitude, it may take an important part in the interesting discussion of the earth's history. Its deductions will be irrefutable, and it will thus be proved once again that a single branch of science can rarely elucidate complicated problems unaided. We need for their solution the combined efforts of the most varied sciences—and more than this, we need long periods of observation, very long ones if we desire to establish a criterion of certainty and reach a knowledge of the truth—not merely hasty or chimerical estimates that the science of to-morrow must reject."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RELATION OF MORAL AND MENTAL TO PHYSICAL QUALITIES.

AS a result of an inquiry into the inheritance of both physical and mental characteristics in man, Prof. Karl Pearson asserts that both follow the same law. As physical characters can not be originated by education, Professor Pearson argues that the same is true of mental and moral qualities, tho they may, of course, be fostered by environment where they already exist. The physical characters investigated included "cephalic index, span, color of eye and hair, curliness of hair, athletic power, and health"; and the persons whose qualities were noted were in all cases taken in pairs, being brothers, sisters, or brother and sister. Says a writer in *The British Medical Journal* (October 24), reporting a lecture delivered by Professor Pearson before the Anthropological Institute in London:

"With regard to the physical characters it was found that in all cases yet worked out the fraternal resemblance indicated by the regression line was that if one of the pair exceeded or fell short of the mean by a certain amount, the other of the pair tended to exceed or fall short by half that amount. The general result of the inquiry into mental and moral characters was to show that a similar relation existed. The mathematical analysis of the figures founded on the schedules received showed that intelligence or ability followed precisely the same laws of inheritance as general health, and that both followed the same laws as the cephalic index or any other physical character. It could thus safely be said that the general health in the community was inherited in precisely the same manner as head measurement or body lengths. The same law applied to the inheritance of psychical and moral characters.

"If the relation of the psychical characters to the physical characters was so constant, Professor Pearson argued that the conclusion must be drawn that while geniality and probity and ability might be fostered by home environment and by provision of good schools and well-equipped institutions for research, their origin, like that of physical characters, was deeper down—that is to say, they were bred in the stock and not created by the environment. It was the stock itself that made the home environment—that is to say, the home standard was itself a product of the parental stock, so that the relative gain from education depended to a surprising degree on the raw material. There seemed to be a want of intelligence in the British merchant, workman, and professional man; but the remedy was not the adoption of foreign methods of instruction or the spread of technical education. The reason for the deficiency was that the mentally better stock in the nation was not reproducing itself at the same rate as of old; the less able and the less energetic were more fertile. Education could not bring up hereditary weakness to the level of hereditary strength, and the only remedy was to alter the relative fertility of the good and bad stocks of the community. The psychical characters which

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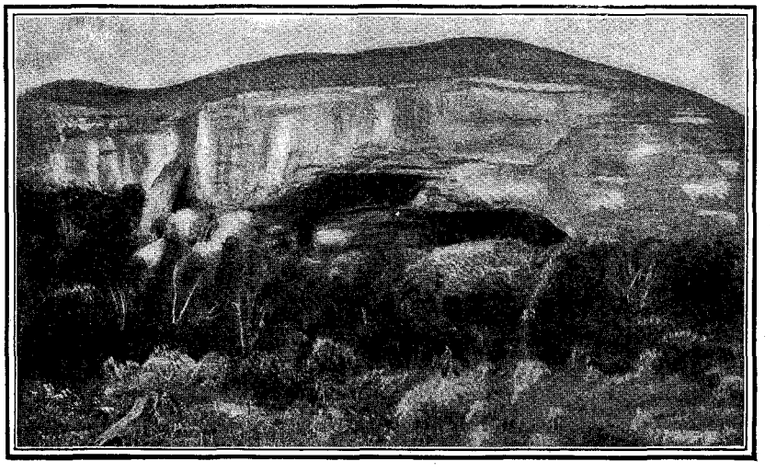
were the backbone of a state in the modern struggle of nations were not manufactured by home, and school, and college; they were bred in the bone, and for the last forty years the intellectual classes of the nation, enervated by wealth, or by love of pleasure, or following an erroneous standard of life, had ceased to give, in due proportion, the men wanted to carry on the ever-growing work of the empire."

PERMANENCY OF STEEL-FRAME BUILDINGS.

THE prophets of evil who assure us that all our skyscrapers are ultimately going to crumble away into piles of rust are not to be credited, according to the conclusions drawn by *The Iron Age* from the recent demolition of one of the earlier of these structures. Says *Cassier's Magazine* in commenting on the data thus furnished:

"So far as our present knowledge goes, all anxiety as to the durability of iron and steel-frame buildings, now so popular in the United States, may be dismissed. It is conceivable that under some conditions the deterioration would be very rapid, and that electrolysis might hasten disintegration; but no evidence has yet been found to warrant uneasiness on this score, or to give plausibility to the prophecy that the present tendency in architecture will go on until some lofty 'skyscraper' collapses into its own cellar excavation in a heap of rubbish and a cloud of dust. This may happen, but it will not be in consequence of unsuspected corrosion of steel members. Satisfactory proof of this appears to have been afforded by the recent deliberate demolition of the first of the modern steel-frame buildings put up in New York. This building, used for hotel purposes, was intended to last a generation at least; but the ground which it occupied was needed for a more important purpose, and after three years of life it had to go. Three years are not a long enough period to afford a basis for generalization as to the life of steel frames; but in the demolition of this building, not well built originally, some facts were learned which are of interest and value. It is doubtful that if twenty years had been added to its life it would have told any very different story. . . . Construction was begun in November, 1898, and was finished in one year. The steel frame was taken apart in December, 1902. It would not have been reasonable to expect to find in the steel members of the framing any evidence of very serious deterioration during this brief interval; but it was not at all unreasonable to expect that in three years deterioration would have begun, and that its direction and rate of progress could at least be approximated from the visible beginnings. As a matter of fact, it was the conclusion of the experts of the Bureau of Buildings that no other corrosion of consequence could be discovered than had obviously begun and gained measurable headway before the building was covered in. There was considerable rust behind the splice plates of the column connections on the fifth story. At about this point the work was arrested by snow and sleet, and in the eagerness of the contractor to make up for lost time it is probable that many requirements of the specifications, as well as certain specific provisions of the building code, were either disregarded or perfunctorily complied with. To this was undoubtedly attributable such deterioration as was noticed in the steel frame of the building. Absolutely nothing was discovered by the inspectors detailed to watch every step of the work of demolition which warranted the belief that in any period which could be forecast from data at hand the steel frame of this badly constructed building would not have lasted as long as the stone and brick work, and longer than in that position any building erected in 1898 would be likely to be profitably useful. This is only one of a number of examples showing that neither fire, wind-strain, nor rust is effecting the deterioration of steel frames as rapidly as those who first adopted this form of construction had reason to expect."



THE EBERHARDT CAVE IN PATAGONIA,
Where the remains of the Neomylodon were found.

HAS ANOTHER FOSSIL TURNED UP ALIVE?

AT the time of the discovery in Central Africa of the okapi, an animal related to the giraffe, which had hitherto been known only from fossilized bones, and was thought to have been long extinct, it was suggested that other relatives of extinct species might lurk in the unexplored regions of Africa and South America. In *La Science Illustrée* (October 1) M. Victor Delosière recounts a series of facts that leads many naturalists to believe that a creature of this sort exists in Patagonia. Says this writer:

"In 1895 Captain Eberhardt and some other officers of the Argentine Republic, visiting a large cavern near Puerto Consuelo, Patagonia, found a piece of skin about five by two feet . . . covered with thick hair about two inches long, and with a large number of bony excrescences as large as peas scattered irregularly over its inner surface. . . . . .

"Scientists remarked that the skin was relatively fresh; that it furnished gelatin when boiled in water, and that traces of dried blood could even be seen on it. They concluded that it belonged to a gigantic edentate (member of the sloth family), differing widely from the modern armadillo and pangolin, but resembling, in the presence of the bony excrescences on the skin, the mylodon, a fossil animal over ten feet high, whose remains are found in the upper Tertiary layers.

"About the same time a traveler, Ramon Lista, in crossing Patagonia, fired at an animal that he had never seen before. He missed it, but described it as having the general appearance of a pangolin. This same traveler sent a little later to the paleontologist, F. Ameghino, a piece of the skin of the mysterious animal that had been given him by an Indian. Ameghino concluded that this belonged to an edentate of great height, which he named 'Neomylodon,' to indicate its near relationship with the mylodon.

"These finds having created considerable stir in the naturalist world, efforts to investigate further were made on all sides. In 1899 Erland Nordenskjold, son of the celebrated Swedish explorer, went to Patagonia to explore Eberhardt's cavern. . . . Under the surface soil he found . . . numerous bones, with tendons and muscular fibers, teeth, pieces of skin, and some large claws, which showed that the animal walked on the backs, not the palms, of its paws. All these were sent to Stockholm. Prof. Albert Gaudry, of the Paris museum, who has seen them, is astonished at their fresh condition; they are hard and shining, not porous like fossil bones.

"Late in 1899 new excavations were undertaken in the cavern by M. Hauthal, assistant of the director of the La Plata museum. He found with bones of the horse [etc.] . . . numerous remains of the mysterious edentate, enabling him to make almost a complete restoration. Dr. Roth, who has studied these bones, places them in a new genus *Gryptotherium* [animal with claws] related to the mylodon.

"The Eberhardt cave seems now to have given up all its secrets, but new investigations in other parts of the country may perhaps

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lead to interesting discoveries. A French naturalist, M. André Tournouër, who has been making paleontological explorations in Patagonia since 1898 for the Paris Museum of Natural History, has been able to obtain from the Indians some information about the Neomylodon. They call it hymché, and apparently it inspires in them a superstitious terror.

"At any rate, two facts have convinced M. Tournouër of the existence in those regions of a new animal.

"Being one day on the bank of a stream in the interior, near which he had encamped, he saw emerge from the middle of the current the head of an animal as big as a large puma. He shot at it, and the animal dived nad did not reappear. Its head was round, with brown fur, and its eyes, surrounded with light yellow hairs, were elongated toward the ear, and without external eyelid. According to the description given by an Indian guide, this was the mysterious hymché."

Later the same traveler was shown footprints also ascribed to the hymché. What does all this mean? Some naturalists think that it proves the existence in South America of a living relative of the extinct mylodon, taking refuge during the day in caves. —*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A TELESCOPE FOR OBSERVING TEMPERATURE.

A TELESCOPE that will enable the observer to read the temperature of an object merely by looking through it would seem to be something of a curiosity. Such an instrument, which will work under certain conditions of high temperature, has been invented under the name of the "thermo-gage" for the purpose of determining the temperature of incandescent metals, especially in the working of iron and steel. This it does by comparison of the light given by a heated filament within the telecope with that emitted by the object whose temperature is to be measured. The following detailed description, with accompanying diagram and illustrations, is from *The American Machinist* (October 29):

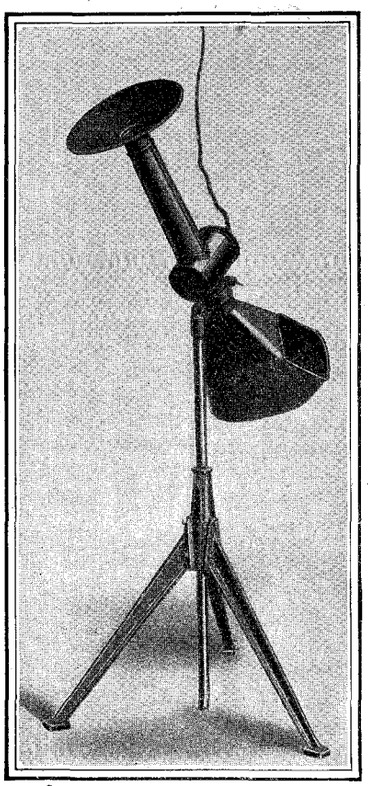

FIG. 2.—HEAT GAGE AS USED WITH A BLACKSMITH'S FIRE.
Courtesy of *The American Machinist.*

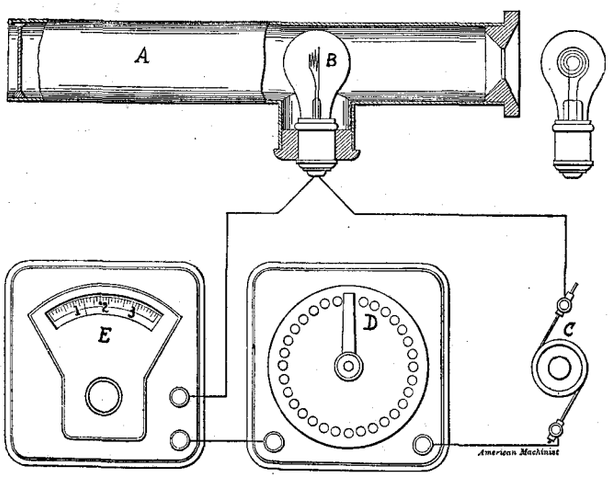

FIG. 1.—DIAGRAMMATIC REPRESENTATION OF THE HEAT GAGE.
Courtesy of *The American Machinist.*

"The principle of the apparatus is shown diagrammatically in Fig. 1. A tube *a* contains an incandescent lamp *b* having its filament arranged in spiral form, as shown in the end view. At *c* is indicated a source of electric current, at *d* a rheostat, and at *e* a voltmeter or ammeter. By means of the rheostat any desired current may be switched on the lamp, giving any desired degree of incandescence, and by means of the ammeter this may be repeated at all times.

"The instrument is used by simply looking through it at the piece of steel being heated, at the lead bath or into the furnace in which the steel is to be heated, the spiral being, in effect, superposed upon the object looked at. Should the filament be at the higher temperature, it will appear as a bright spiral; while should it be at a lower temperature it will appear as a relatively dark spiral; but, when the two temperatures are the same, the filament will apparently merge into the object looked at and disappear.

"The tempertaure at which the best results are obtained in any given case may be fixed for future use by regulating the current to bring the filament to the same temperature, which may then be repeated at any future time; or a given temperature in degrees may be obtained by suitable graduations of the ammeter.

"Fig. 2 shows the instrument as arranged for the direct inspection of tools when heated in a blacksmith's fire. The end of the tube is covered by a hood, to exclude all outside sources of light, the hood having an opening on one side into which the tool is inserted. . . . . .

"The accuracy of the indications claimed for the instrument is remarkable. Used in the ordinary way, a variation in temperature of 5° F. either side of that of the filament may be detected, while, by using a magnifying-glass, this is reduced to a single degree.

"Every steel-worker is aware of the fact that high-carbon steel is far more sensitive to heat treatment than is low-carbon steel, and there is no doubt that this fact has greatly restricted its use. The zone of hardening temperature for high-carbon steel is, in fact, so narrow that it can not be respected as it should be. The same hardener can not always confine himself to it, and there is no doubt that with different hardeners the variation in hardening temperature has often nullified the superior qualities of the steel.

"The reader who is acquainted with the gradual deterioration of the filaments of ordinary incandescent lamps will naturally ask if these filaments do not deteriorate in the same way and thus vitiate the results. This is not found to be the case for the reason that the temperature at which steel is hardened is much lower than that to which an ordinary incandescent lamp filament is subjected. The latter is a glowing white heat, while the former is a 'cherry red' or lower. At these latter temperatures the filaments are not found to deteriorate appreciably, one of them having been in constant use for the past three years. Moreover, the readings of the ammeter are in all cases standardized in order that different instruments may give the same results. The graduations may be made to indicate the degrees of temperature directly, or they may be arbitrary marks for different brands of steel and different classes of work."

Sea-Water for City Use.—The experiment of employing sea-water for watering streets and flushing sewers, which has been tried by the local authorities of a number of towns on the English coast, has been a failure. Says *The Lancet:*

"The wastefulness, not to say folly, of using for such purposes water that had at considerable labor and expense been filtered to the highest attainable degree of purity seemed obvious, and tho, of course, it involved the installation of a separate system of pumping-station, mains, and hydrants, the fact that the supply was inexhaustible and itself cost absolutely nothing was so evident that it was strange that this source had been neglected so long. The sanitary and economic results seemed more than to justify the innovation, for, to say nothing of its slightly antiseptic action, the hygroscopic property of the salt caused the effects of each watering to last for a much longer time, and the surface of the roadway

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was believed by some to be more compact and cohesive than when fresh water was employed. Besides these retrenchments, the new system presented a direct source of revenue in the demand by many private householders for a salt-water service to their bath-rooms so that they might enjoy the luxury of sea-bathing at home."

Unfortunately the disagreeable features of the plan were not immediately apparent, but they have now come to light:

"The owners of carriages complain of the destructive action of the salt mud on the varnish and paint, and the tradesmen complain of the injury inflicted on goods of all kinds by the salt dust and its subsequent deliquescence. Lastly, the users themselves, the local authorities and their private customers, have discovered that the salt-water exerts such a corrosive and generally destructive action on metal pipes and fittings that the number of persons contracting for a domestic supply has fallen from two hundred to two and the leakage from the joints of the street mains has caused the deaths of the trees planted in the best streets and promenades, so that the engineer to the corporation that had been the pioneer in the movement [Hastings] finds himself compelled, in an exhaustive report of its experience, to admit that the system has proved a complete failure."

RAIN-MAKING IN AUSTRALIA.

THE rain-makers, who were once much in evidence, especially in our Western and Southern States, have not been heard from in some time. According to extracts from Australian papers, quoted with appropriate comments in *Engineering News* (October 22), they appear to have transferred their activities to that country. Says *The News:*

"The rain-making hoax appears to have run its course in this country, and it is a long time now since we have heard of any professional 'drought-busters' attempting to bring down rain from the skies, altho a few years ago there were frequent reports of their work in the West. The absence of long and serious droughts in that locality is probably the chief reason for this; for when a drought continues for a long time, people are ready to grasp at any measure which promises relief, no matter how absurd.

"The severe droughts in Australia this year, however, have brought about quite an epidemic of rain-making schemes, which are described in *The Monthly Weather Review.*

"At Broken Hill experiments were made by a 'Dr.' C. De Lacy McCarthy, who was said to be a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, and who announced that he would 'start work on Wednesday and you will have rain by Saturday.'

"The Government of South Australia, the Broken Hill Chamber of Commerce, and the Broken Hill water companies, united in bearing the expense of a special train which brought McCarthy with five assistants and apparatus to Broken Hill. McCarthy kept the details of his process secret, but the general operation was described as follows:

"'He forces chemical fumes into the air for a great distance which create a vacuum in the fourth, fifth, and sixth strata of air. The center of a heat storm is thus formed and the cold air descends, resulting in a heavy tropical rain. The secret of the chemicals was given him by a man in America. He had improved on the system with the aid of a clever Japanese chemist. He changes his methods to suit varying conditions. It may require thirty-two hours of continuous work to achieve success. He produced rain in twenty-two hours in Victoria.'

"Notwithstanding the haste with which he had been brought, by special train, McCarthy delayed beginning operations for three days, and started at a time when the predictions of the Meteorological Office at Melbourne were for rain within three days. At the time a furious dust storm from the northwest prevailed, and McCarthy announced that 'the vacuum is working still far up.' Later the wind changed to the south, and all chance of the predicted rain from the west disappeared, so after working three days the 'Dr.' gave it up, remarking that 'conditions were all against him,' an unexpectedly frank recognition of his impotence to really control the weather."

Still another rain-making scheme, as set forth by the mayor of Broken Hill at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on July 20, is described as follows:

"'The formula consists in using sulfuric acid and zinc. The hydrogen set free ascends with aqueous vapor in spiral columns which are hollow when they reach the rain belt in the atmosphere, and the cold air in that region rushes down to the warmer air below.'"

The preparation of hydrogen from sulfuric acid and zinc is, of course, familiar, but the idea that the gas ascends in "hollow-spiral columns" is characterized by *Engineering News* as "about as absurd a piece of pseudo-science as anything that Keely ever perpetrated." Nevertheless a committee actually undertook experiments with the "process," but, as stated seriously in the report, they "were not successful, owing to there being rather too much wind to allow the column of gas to ascend perpendicularly." Upon these and other performances of the Australian rain-producers *The Weather Review* makes the following comment:

"The time has not yet come when man may plow the atmosphere for rain as he plows the soil for crops. If mines must be worked and towns built in arid regions, let the promoters of these schemes be required to build aqueducts and bore wells sufficient in advance to supply the needed water, not waiting until droughts come and the people die. Every place on this globe has its rainy years and its dry years. Areas of cold and heat, wind and calm, rain and drought appear and move and disappear in irregular succession. We must prepare for them and provide against disaster. We can not control the weather, but we may control ourselves."

Coloration of Diamonds by the x-Ray.—A method of altering the color of diamonds by exposing them to the Roentgen rays has been devised by W. C. Fuchs, of Chicago, who has been working for over five years upon the process, says *The Western Electrician* (Chicago):

"He has succeeded in coloring diamonds several different shades, but none of the tints thus far has been such as to add to the commercial value of the stones. The process is partially secret as yet, the experimenter being now engaged in trying to discover some hue that will increase the beauty of the stones. In general, it consists in placing the gem in a vacuum-tube. A second vacuum-tube connected by a small opening with the first tube contains certain metals from which the coloring-matter is obtained. Still another small tube connects the first two in an *x*-ray tube. The rays there produced appear to follow the vacuum along the tubes, carrying particles of the coloring-matter with them, which are deposited in the pores of the diamond. Radium and certain chemicals also play a part in the coloring-process, but their relation to it has not as yet been divulged. Some of the gems have been turned a brilliant green and others black, and after a week's soaking in muriatic acid have shown no signs of losing their color. Hydrochloric and nitric acid have no effect either, which shows that the coloring is not on the exterior, but permeates the whole stone. But by placing the diamonds in the tube again and reversing the direction of the discharge in the *x*-ray tube the coloring can be entirely removed. Mr. Fuchs was led to the discovery by observing that an ordinary *x*-ray tube, after exposure for a time to the effects of the rays, becomes permanently colored a blue tint. He believes that the rays possess the power of bringing about a chemical change in the substances through which they pass."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE article entitled "How to Fly and How Not to Fly," which appeared in these columns last week, should have been credited to *The Independent* (New York) instead of *The Outlook.*

THE sterilization of all water for domestic use, including not only drinking-water, but also water used in washing vegetables and for other domestic purposes, is advocated by a French hygienist, M. G. Mellère, according to *The Medical News.* Says that paper: "Naturally the simplest measure consists in boiling, but chemical sterilization may be resorted to if desired; and for this purpose the author suggests peroxide of hydrogen in the proportion of five cubic centimeters to the liter [about one-half of one per cent. by volume]. Used in this proportion, it also serves to preserve uncooked milk forty-eight hours in the height of summer; and such treatment of milk in nowise alters digestible or nutritious qualities. . . . Iodide of potassium, or, better, tincture of iodin, may also be used for the sterilization of water; four drops of the latter in a carafe of water sufficing to render that liquid safe for drinking purposes within a half-hour. The slight trace of iodin is not prejudicial to health and is neutralized by the food taken."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

WAS JESUS A CARPENTER?

MR. ERNEST CROSBY raises this question in the pages of *The Craftsman* (Syracuse, November), and he gives some interesting reasons to show why it should be answered in the negative. The assertion that Jesus was a carpenter is chiefly based, as is well known, upon the passage in the Gospel of St. Mark (vi. 3), in which the people of "his own country," astonished at his wisdom and "mighty works" ask: "Is not this the carpenter, the son of Mary?" Taken by itself, remarks Mr. Crosby, "this text is by no means decisive, for it is not a statement that Jesus was a carpenter, but merely that his auditors called him such, and they might have been mistaken or inaccurate." Furthermore:

"If we turn to the parallel passage in the Gospel of St. Matthew, we find an almost identical account of the same episode. 'And coming into his own country he taught them in their synagogue, insomuch that they were astonished, and said, Whence hath this man this wisdom and these mighty works? Is not this the carpenter's son? Is not his mother called Mary?' (Mat. xiii. 54-55). The two phrases, 'Is not this the carpenter?' and 'Is not this the carpenter's son?' are clearly variations of what was historically a single question, and in the original Greek they are equally similar: *οὐχ οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ τέκτων*; and *οὐχ οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ τοῦ τέκτονος υἱός*. The people evidently made one of these remarks and not the other, and the difference is due to the error of one of the recorders. Which version is the more likely to be correct? It is impossible for us to determine, but it is at least just as probable that the designation of 'carpenter' was applied to his father as to himself, and we must still consider the question of his calling an open one. There is a passage in the Gospel of St. John which seems to have been derived from the same source, and it reads as follows: 'And they said, Is not this Jesus, the son of Joseph, whose father and mother we know?' Here the words, 'the son of Joseph,' might be regarded as a paraphrase of the words, 'the carpenter's son,' which would make this reading of St. Matthew's appear to be the most authentic, and if this conclusion be correct, all proof of the fact that Jesus was a carpenter would disappear from the gospels."

Turning from the evidence afforded by the gospels to the words of Jesus himself, we find not "a single word which points to either carpentry or to any handicraft whatever." He shows deep familiarity with almost every other phase of life—domestic, commercial, professional, agricultural. He is acquainted with the mercantile life of towns, and tells of the merchant seeking pearls, of bankers and money-lenders and usurers. He speaks, as if with intimate knowledge, of many phases of agricultural life,—of plowing, sowing, fruit-culture, sheep-tending. "It is wonderful what a living picture we can construct of the society of his time. Only one feature is absent,—almost totally absent,—and that is any hint of craftsmanship of any kind." Mr. Crosby continues:

"In one place he speaks of the two men who built houses on the rock and on the sand, but not a single detail of the construction is given. It is the fall of the house on the sand which is described, and how the rain descended and the floods came and the wind blew and smote upon that house. All his attention is fixed on the work of nature. In another place he tells of the building of a tower, but he only refers to it for the purpose of dwelling upon the necessity of counting the cost beforehand, lest it be left unfinished. It is certainly astounding that whatever his occupation, Jesus never alludes to the work of an artificer. A carpenter's trade offers almost as many opportunities for parable and parallel as the farmer's. The difference in the fiber of woods, the seasoning of timber and its warping, the use of the various tools, the adaptation of the parts of the article manufactured to the whole,—surely here was a field worth cultivating! Is it not inconceivable that Jesus should have been a craftsman and yet have failed to say one word of his craft? His mind seems to have turned almost invariably to the world of the farm for his similes; the scenes of farm life were always haunting him, and he recurred to them with evident affection. Even the excuses given by the wedding-guests were agricultural excuses: 'I have bought a field, and I must needs go out and see it,' 'I have bought five yoke of oxen, and I go to prove them.'"

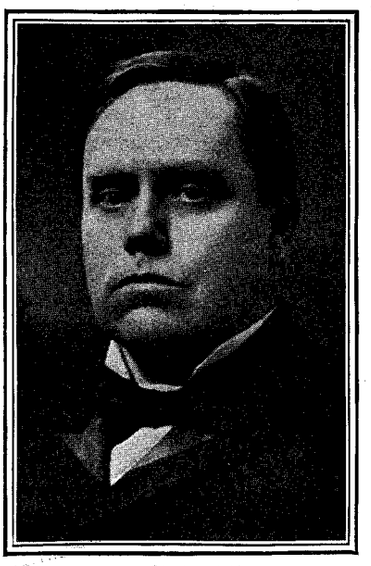
Mr. Crosby thinks that farming was probably Jesus's occupation in the days preceding his ministry:

"The conclusion to which I am disposed to come is that Jesus was not a carpenter, and that if his father ever was one, he had ceased to ply his trade before Jesus was old enough to pay attention to his work; for otherwise the early impressions of the craft would have impressed themselves upon his mind. The tradition, in fact, is that Joseph was a very old man and that he died while Jesus was stlll a lad. It seems pretty certain, on the other hand that Jesus had earned his living in agriculture, vine-dressing and sheep-raising, so that not only were all the details of these occupations at his fingers' ends, but they afforded him with the rich stock of illustrations upon which he was accustomed to draw. The Jews have never been preeminent as craftsmen, for which fact the proscription of graven images may be in part responsible, and the idea of 'joy in work,' as presented by Ruskin and Morris, is peculiarly Western and modern. That Jesus was an artist from the literary point of view no one who reads the parable of the 'Prodigal Son' can doubt, but in the world of the senses it was nature, and not art, that attracted him. He had no taste for craftsmanship, and it is altogether unlikely that he ever was a craftsman. From his cradle in the manger of the oxen to his tomb in a 'garden' (*κῆπος*, orchard or plantation), his life savored of the soil and of its primary and essential travail."

CHRISTIANITY FOR WHITES ONLY?

WHAT is described as "by odds the most interesting discussion now in progress in any State in the Union" is being carried on in the columns of the Atlanta *News*, a daily paper edited by John Temple Graves. The controversy is one regarding the religious status of the negro, and it was started several weeks ago by a well-known Presbyterian clergyman of South Carolina, the Rev. Dr. J. B. Mack. He was answered by Bishop Warren A. Candler, one of the leading Methodists of the South. Many others, clergymen and laymen, have since joined in the debate. The following quotation indicates the tenor of Dr. Mack's remarks:

"Is the negro a brute, or is he a man? If a brute, then we must deal with him as a brute. If he is a man, then we must treat him as a human being. It is certain that he is a man.



BISHOP WARREN A. CANDLER,
Of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

"If a man, is he descended from Adam, and thus our unfortunate brother, or is he of an inferior creation?

"If our unfortunate brother, then every instinct of nature and every principle of grace demands that we raise him to an equality with ourselves. We should so educate him that he can properly vote with and hold office over us. When properly educated and refined, he should be permitted to enter our homes and our families. We should admire and indorse President Roosevelt, who is the prominent exponent of this principle.

"If he is a different creation, and of an inferior race, then it is wrong to educate him as ourselves—wrong to permit him to vote or hold office in our land—wrong to admit him into our homes, no matter how well educated and how highly refined he may become.

"Is the negro descended from Adam? Those of us who heartily believe in the federal headship of Adam accept his Adamic ancestry, because we can not see how negroes can be saved by Christ,

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the second Adam, unless they are represented in and descended from the first Adam.

"Is the negro a separate and an inferior creation? Many, and an increasing number, of our people believe it. As they pretend to have good grounds for their faith, let me mention three of their arguments:

"1. They assert that Scripture, science, and common sense, all three, do agree in declaring that 'Like begets like' is a divine law. How, then, can the fair-faced and silken-haired white man have the same parentage as the black-skinned and kinky-headed negro? Does the Bible reveal the origin of the negro?

BISHOP L. H. HOLSEY,
Of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.

"2. They assert that the Bible mentions several nations who were not descended from Noah, and one people who probably were not descended from Adam. If they verify these assertions, then the white man and negro are not of 'one blood.'

"3. They assert that Babylon had an organized government and system of religion 7000 B.C.; while Adam was created only 4004 B.C. If this Babylon thing is true, then we must give up either our Scripture chronology or the unity of mankind."

To this Bishop Candler made rejoinder as follows:

"While I feel very kindly toward my erratic friend, I do not mean to permit him to dodge. He must face the issue he has raised and say unequivocally what he means to teach on the subject of the unity of the race. Let him answer, therefore, these questions:

"Does Acts xvii. 26 teach the doctrine of the unity of the race? Put the word 'blood' in or out of it, if it does not teach the unity of the race, what does it teach?

"Genesis iii. 20 says: 'And Adam called his wife's name Eve, because she was the mother of all living.' Does this text teach the Adamic unity of the race or does it not?

"Genesis x. 32 says: 'These are the families of the sons of Noah, after their generations, in their nations: and by these were the nations divided in the earth after the flood.' Immediately following is the first verse of chapter 11, which reads: 'And the whole earth was of one language, and of one speech.' A little further on, at verse 6, we read: 'And the Lord said, Behold the people is one, and they have all one language.' Do these passages teach the unity of the race, or do they not?

"Dr. Mack says: 'Is the negro a separate and inferior creation? Many and an increasing number of our people believe it.' He then proceeds to give three of the reasons for this alleged belief of this 'increasing number of our people.' Does Dr. Mack accept this belief and indorse these reasons for it? I do not believe that any increasing number of our people believe any such thing. . . . .

"If the doctor accepts this view, will he hold that the negro is excluded from the saving grace of Christianity, and that only the white races are intended when the Bible says: 'For as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive?' Does the doctor believe that the gospel should be given to the negro?

"Again, if the negro is but an inferior animal, is the sin of one who slays him homicide or cruelty to an animal?"

Dr. Mack has refused as yet to give a direct answer to these pointed questions, but his communications are all emphatic in their denial of any kinship between whites and blacks. A negro view of the issue at stake is presented by Bishop L. H. Holsey, of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church:

"As to the morality of the negro race compared to the Anglo-Saxon, God knows I can not see, and it will take a miracle for man to see, how the black man can be any worse than the man in white. If there is an apparent or real difference, it must be in mere methods, modes, and skill in plan and execution. . . . If the negro is not a man, and does not belong to the family of Adam, why is it that the two races mix, or amalgamate, so readily, so easily? If the negro is 'a high-grade ape,' as 'our friends, the enemy,' tries to show us to be, then in the name of common sense what sort of things are these thousands and tens of thousands of this mongrel progeny of all colors?

"Our friends who are laboring so hard and earnestly to dehumanize and de-Adamize the black race ought to know that the process of amalgamation is widening and deepening, and the conquest of the world by the mighty Anglo-Saxon means to change the Ethiopian and give him a lighter hue of the purer and brighter rays of an all-conquering and a golden civilization.

"But why do they wish to get the black man out of the Adamic or the human race? Can it make the black man worse or the white man better? What is to be gained by it? Do they wish to make it a pretext to oppress, to brutalize and force the ex-slave or his children back to slavery or serfdom? Why should the white people of the South despise or hate the negro? Has he ever attempted, as a race, to injure or harm the white people of the South? When and where? Nay, the black man and his children have been true and tried friends of the Southern white man, while as yet he stands a helping and unoffending factor in the progress and growth of the South."

The whole discussion, the Des Moines *Register and Leader* remarks, is a curious revelation of the mental and moral progress of the South. The same paper adds: "It would be necessary to go back to the days of Cotton Mather and witchcraft in the North to find anything to match it."

RELIGIOUS ASPECTS OF THE DIVORCE PROBLEM.

A NUMBER of causes have contributed of late to bring the divorce question into considerable prominence in the religious world. The most important of these are the recent utterance of Cardinal Gibbons on the subject, the action of the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New Jersey in declining to receive into his diocese a clergyman married to a divorced woman, and the vigorous discussion of the question at various religious conferences. Cardinal Gibbons's expression of opinion was made during the course of an interview with a representative of the Newark (N. J.) *News*. He said in part:

"We are confronted in this country by polygamy. I mean the polygamy that exists in every State of the Union, and there is no law against this kind of polygamy, but rather laws that recognize and make it possible.

"There is a law against the polygamy that exists in Utah. Is not the law of divorce a virtual form of Mormonism in a modified shape?

"Mormonism consists of simultaneous polygamy, while the law of divorce practically leads to successive polygamy. Each State has on its statute-books a list of causes, or rather pretexts, which are recognized as sufficient grounds for divorce a vinculo.

"There are in all twenty-one causes, most of them of a very trifling character, and in some States, as in Illinois and Maine, the power of granting a divorce is left to the discretion of the judge.

"Evidences are accumulating each year that the cancer of divorce is rapidly spreading over the country and poisoning the fountains of the nation. Unless the evil is checked by some speedy and heroic remedy the very existence of our family life is imperiled. . . . . .

"This social plague calls for a radical cure, and the remedy can be found only in the abolition of our mischievous legislation regarding divorce and the honest application of the gospel. If persons contemplating marriage were persuaded that once united they were legally debarred from entering into second wedlock, they would be more circumspect before marriage in the choice of a life partner, and would be more patient afterward in bearing the yoke and tolerating each other's infirmities."

To a New York priest who wrote to the Cardinal for a statement

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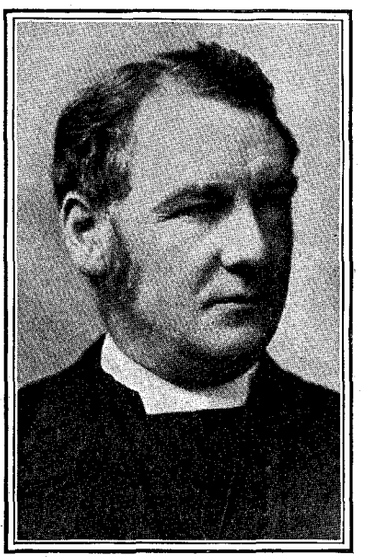
of his views in regard to the "social boycott" of divorced people the following reply was made:

"His Eminence would say that Catholic ladies can not well take upon themselves to regulate the customs of society situated as they are in this country. Therefore he would not say that they should not meet married divorced people in general gatherings. But he would advise them neither to invite such people to their social functions, nor to accept any invitations from them to attend theirs."

The strict standards decreed by Roman Catholicism are also winning favor in the Protestant Episcopal Church. At the All-American Conference of Episcopal Bishops, held in Washington a few days ago, Bishop Doane, of Albany, endeavored to amend the canon of the Episcopal Church, which now recognizes divorce for the statutory reason, and to place the church unequivocally on record as against divorce and any remarriage of divorced persons. The stand taken by Bishop Scarborough, of New Jersey, has already been referred to. The New York *Churchman* (Prot. Episc.) comments on this case:

"The rights of the people and also their salvation as far as it is dependent on the priestly office demand that it shall be administered by men who are above any just and reasonable—even apparently just and reasonable—reproach. It is not enough to say that no letter of the canon has been violated, and that no canonical action can be taken against the priest. The office of the priesthood demands more than this negative defense. If this man having married a divorced woman were to apply for priest's orders, would he be able to secure the recommendations and attestations necessary from the bishop, clergy, and laity? These certificates require the positive declaration that the candidate is apt and meet to exercise his ministry 'to the honor of God and the edifying of His church.' Such edification would be impossible if one part of the congregation, while recognizing the sincerity of the convictions of their priest, were yet bound to believe that he was living in open violation of God's law.



REV. JOHN WATSON, D.D.,
("Ian Maclaren")
Who predicts that the message of the next great revival will be one of social righteousness.

"If a priest believes that he has a right to be married to a divorced woman, and that his happiness depends upon the exercise of that right, and if he is unwilling to sacrifice his legal right and happiness for the preservation of the priestly office from reproach, ought he to claim the privilege of continuing in the exercise of so high and holy and representative an office? It would seem to be a clear case for choice between serving the church and sacrificing his own right and happiness, or claiming his legal right and happiness and sacrificing the privileges of the priestly office.

The Central Christian Advocate (Kansas City, Meth. Episc.) takes exception to this view. It says:

"So far as the Scriptures are concerned, our Lord distinctly taught that divorce in the case of unfaithfulness is allowable, and that it is allowable for the innocent party to marry. St. Paul went farther, and says that when one is 'deserted,' 'a brother or a sister is not under bondage.' This the Presbyterian theologians and not a few writers among ourselves have held to justify marriage of the innocent party when deserted. Since the adoption by the General Conference of 1884 of our canon on divorce, there has been but little said among ourselves except to portray the undoubted evil of divorce and the undoubted necessity of inexorable and possibly unfeeling legislation on the question. The Bible allows at least one cause for divorce, which carries with it the right to enter once more the marriage and home-making relation. To close that door also may amount to a crime against humanity. This woman who was compelled by the corruption of her first husband to separate herself from him had the right still to a home and to protect her good name by marriage. This being the case, the Episcopalian clergyman had a right to marry her, and if he had the right, he by seizing it lost no civil or ecclesiastical rights. Possibly the matter may be carried into the courts. The congregation at Palmyra may contest the arbitrary ruling of the bishop, who, tho evidently sincere and animated by the best of motives, has overstepped at once the prescriptions of the law under which he rules, the word of Christ, and the dictates of humanity."

"THE NEXT REVIVAL."

AN address with the above title, delivered by the Rev. Dr. John Watson ("Ian Maclaren"), of Liverpool, before the students of Bristol Baptist College a few weeks ago, has attracted a great deal of attention in this country. It is printed in full in *The British Weekly* (London, September 24), and we quote from that paper the following characteristic passages:

"No serious person, whether he be religious or non-religious, can look out upon society in our day without being depressed and alarmed. There is a general unsettlement, both of belief and of institutions—a weariness of the present and an uncertainty of the future, a lowering of ideals and a slackening of energy—an exhausted atmosphere in which it is difficult to breathe, and which is apt to be charged with noxious germs. Except in the province of physical science no progress is being made, no great men are rising, no poet, no novelist, no painter, no statesman, no preacher; it is the age of mediocrity and commonplaceness. We are tired, and, therefore, we are restless."

"What one longs for is another of those great movements which suddenly break forth one knows not whence, and which carry the race one knows not whither, which in literature is called a Renaissance and in religion a revival, and which in any case is the restoring of the human soul. When it comes, it is like the blowing of the wind, or the rushing of the tide, or the step of spring, or the breaking of the day: spiritual, invincible, inspiring, comprehensive."

"I suggest one may gather what the message of the next revival will be from the spirit of the age, which we ought to believe is more or less the Spirit of God. If one were asked to mention the difference in standpoint between our generation and that of the middle Victorian period, he might safely point to the change from individualism to collectivism. The old principle of every man for himself is dying out from national politics, from the organization of commerce, from the life of society, and is bound to die out from religion."

"Young men who will not teach in Sunday-school are ready to work in a boys' institute, and women who have wearied distributing tracts are anxious to bring more comfort to the lives of their working sisters. The sense is creeping over the community that socially and physically we stand together, and religion can not remain a water-tight compartment of spiritual selfishness. With such a tide running like a mill-race, and such a wind blowing like a gale upon one's face, have we not reason to expect that the message of the next revival will be social righteousness, and its effect the redemption of the national life?"

"If there be any meaning in Providence, Christ is calling his church to the help of the common people. It is a good thing for her ministers to hold up before the eyes of men the ideal city, the New Jerusalem, but let them also remember that in the vision of St. John the Holy City came down from God out of heaven and let them see that it be established in our own green and pleasant land. It is right to preach life everlasing and to exalt the life of the soul above meat and raiment, but it is also right to strive and pray that life here in the cottages of the country and the crowded streets of the city may be brighter, cleaner, healthier, and gladder. . . . When Christianity has at a great cost given a home to the humblest of the people, she will find a welcome home in the people's heart."

Dr. Watson's ecclesiastical standing as an ex-moderator of the Presbyterian Synod of England gives his utterance a special importance. *The Church Economist* (New York, November) regards it as "a direct challenge to those engaged in evangelistic work

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along the conventional lines," and prints a collection of opinions elicited from a number of American religious leaders in regard to Dr. Watson's position. Of the clergymen interviewed, eleven support Dr. Watson's view, six take middle ground, and eighteen are opposed. Among those dissenting from his conclusions is the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, of New York, who observes: "Saved society has its grounds in the saving of the individuals that compose society, and that is to be effected not by any new gospel of service, but by the old-fashioned gospel of rebirth." The Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden, of Columbus, O., says: "I think that Dr. Watson's prognostications are credible. But I am sure that social righteousness and individual righteousness are not twain, but one; and that a social revival will never come until individuals feel their guilt on account of social conditions and repent of it."

The Boston *Watchman* (Baptist) takes the view that Dr. Watson's prescription of a more thorough and insistent preaching of social righteousness will "not reach the heart of the difficulty to anything like the extent he imagines." What is needed, it thinks, is "a clear, strong, direct appeal to the spiritual nature of man; to his conscience, to his moral intuitions, to the sense of relationship to God." The same paper says further:

"The most effective evangelistic sermons delivered in recent times were the noon Lenten addresses given by Phillips Brooks in Trinity Church, New York, a few years before his death. Those who heard them say that they made an irresistible appeal to the brainiest, strongest men of the metropolis of America, and that hearing them was the beginning of a new life to many a financier and lawyer and merchant. What was the great preacher's method? What did he talk about? The entire series of addresses was based on one passage, and that one of the most spiritual in the entire New Testament, John viii. 31–37; and it was a continuous but varied appeal for the authority and beauty of life brought into right relationship with God. It was a setting forth of the ideal Christian life as manifested in the revelation of Jesus. The preacher forgot that the representatives of the wealth and power of America were before him, and he thought only of souls that needed to be won back to filial relationship with their Father."

The Chicago *Interior* (Presb.) comments:

"Dr. Watson only voices the feeling of his age. In our own country Dr. Josiah Strong has written along similar lines. But what strikes us as strange in writers of such breadth of observation and clearness of vision is that they speak as if the irreligious classes were all dwellers in the slums; and were to be reclaimed, as Dr. Watson says, 'by pulling down the unsanitary tenements and rehousing the dwellers in decency and comfort.' Was Hugh Price Hughes talking wildly then when he declared, as a justification of his taking up work in the west end of London, that 'Belgravia needed the gospel as much as Whitechapel?' When Mr. Stead uncovered the wickedness which would have shamed Sodom, he did not go to the docks, but he unroofed the homes of the rich. Boswell has told us how Samuel Johnson, walking through the magnificent gardens of the Duke of Devonshire, said, as he looked over the splendid estate: 'After all, this relieves but one of life's evils—poverty.' There's as much of hell known in the mirrored drawing-rooms of Picadilly's clubs as in the reeking beer-cellars of the 'Isle of Dogs.' We might raise every pauper in the kingdom to the peerage, and we should be no nearer the kingdom of heaven than we are to-day, unless the heart were changed as well as its environment. The model tenement is not proof against sickness or against sin any more than the castle. There are more suicides above London Bridge than below it. Is the coming revival to reach only one end of society, and that the 'submerged tenth'?

"We most thoroughly believe that the religious life of the future is to be more sympathetic, or, to use the popular phrase, more 'altruistic.' We believe that the state will 'tear down' not only the human rookery but will eventually tear down the groggery that is the cause of it and the brewery that is behind the groggery. There can be no doubt that much of our irreligion is caused by poverty; but it is equally true that much of our poverty is caused by irreligion. . . . Philanthropy is a legitimate fruit of the gospel, but never a legitimate substitute for it. As individuals and as citizens we will seek to set the multitudes of the earth in the midst of material competence; but the millions now in affluence make plain that wealth is not the kingdom of heaven. The slum-dweller needs a new home. Granted. But the rich man and the poor man equally need a new heart. And the new heart is more certain to produce the new home than the new home is to produce the new heart."

ULTIMATE CONCEPTIONS OF FAITH.

"STATIONARY truth turns out not to be truth at all; the fact that it is without the power of growth condemns it." Such is the key-note in a recent work by Dr. George A. Gordon, the well-known Boston Congregationalist minister, who, under the title "Ultimate Conceptions of Faith," gathers together lectures delivered by him at Yale Divinity School in 1902. Theology, he holds, is not a system of stationary truth; the touchstone of a genuine theology is vital experience. We quote:

"Theology has too often been overwhelmed with artificial discussion. It has lost touch with reality, and has aspired to become something on its own account. The demon of system has thus possessed it, and in this mood it has, with prodigious labor and endless ingenuity, spun itself into a world of wearisome, and even monstrous detail. This demon must be cast out. Theology must be made to know that she is nothing of herself, by herself; all that she is for herself she becomes through her service to life. And the vaster values of this life, set in the life of God, it is the business of theology to find and to put forth in order."

REV. GEORGE A. GORDON, D.D.,
Pastor of the Old South Church, Boston.

The ultimate conceptions derived from the inspection of life Dr. Gordon catalogues as follows: Personality, the individual ultimate; humanity, the social ultimate; optimism, the historical ultimate; Christ, the religious ultimate; the moral universe, the universal ultimate; and God, the absolute ultimate. He affirms that the removal of older theological conceptions has been the providential means of driving Christian thinkers back to absolutely fundamental questions, around which theology must be rebuilt. For example:

"It is either theism or atheism. Pantheism, agnosticism, materialism, are not fundamental. The question is not whether God is all in all, or whether God is material or spiritual in being. These questions are profoundly important, but they are not the most important. The ultimate demand is, whether God *is*, or not. The final duel in the world of thought is between theism and atheism, and all other engagements and victories are to be esteemed important according to their bearing upon this last battle."

Dr. Gordon, as a Christian thinker, keeps his religious conceptions within the limits of Christianity—that is, he affirms that Christ is ultimate in religious thought and life. He says:

"Other great religious teachers have laid powerful hold upon human life. In order to exalt Jesus it is not necessary to degrade them. . . . The supremacy of Jesus among the religious teachers of mankind rests upon the verdict of life. One can predict the universal final rejection of Christianity only as one shall forceast the universal and final denial of the will to live. Universal and permanent pessimism alone can succeed in relegating the Gospel of Christ to an inferior position. . . . No teacher so identifies his cause with life as Jesus does."

One of the most original and interesting discussions in this book

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is that upon the trinity. Dr. Gordon argues as a trinitarian that the doctrine of the trinity safely rests on the necessarily social nature of God. The argument in part runs thus:

"Granting, however, that a unitary God who knows is conceivable, He is conceivable only as a self-sufficient egoist, and as such He must be without love. An eternal altruistic God, to whom for all eternity there is no other, in whom there is no other, is about as palpable an absurdity as can be put into words. Love in man is the passion for another; its existence depends upon the society in which man is placed. Love in God must mean passion for another; its reality depends upon the society in the Godhead. God's love for Himself can be called love only on the ground that in Himself He represents society, and if He represents in Himself society . . . His own Godhead is essentially and eternally social. . . . God is sincerely to be pitied if he is a bare unit, existing alone from eternity. . . . Back of the human family is the Eternal family. The Trinity is indeed a mystery, but it seems to me a mystery that saves the reality of God to the world. When one seeks the truth underneath the symbol, and does not put too much stress upon the arithmetical paradox, the Trinity stands for a social God, the only God who can mean anything great to man."

A SALVATION ARMY HEROINE.

THE death of "Consul" Emma Booth-Tucker in a railroad accident in Missouri inflicts, as General Booth has said, "an irreparable loss" on the Salvation Army. "My daughter," adds the venerable father, "was, after her mother, first among the many noble and consecrated women I have been permitted to know during the fifty years of my public life." From press despatches we quot the following account of Mrs. Booth-Tucker's life-work:

"Emma Moss Booth-Tucker, who, as Consul of the Salvation Army in America, cooperated with her husband, Commander Booth-Tucker, in the management of that organization, was probably the most active and ambitious woman ever associated with the Salvation Army. She was the second daughter of William Booth, the Army's founder, and was born at Gates Head, in England, in 1860.

"At twenty years of age she had full executive charge of the women's branch of the Salvation Army's International Training Home in London, where she instructed hundreds of women in the duties of officers in the Army.

"In 1888 Miss Booth became the wife of Frederick de Lautour Booth-Tucker, and together with her husband went to India to continue her work among the needy in that part of the world. Her success there during the following seven or eight years attracted widespread attention.

"In 1896 the Booth-Tuckers began their work in the United States, succeeding Ballington Booth, a son of the Army's founder, who then organized the Volunteers of America. Mr. and Mrs. Booth-Tucker were formally introduced to the American public, and particularly to the Salvationists here, at a meeting in Carnegie Hall in April of that year.

"Mrs. Booth-Tucker, who assumed the rank of Consul of the Army, endeared herself to those about her through her modesty, her sweet face, her characteristic geniality, and her evident earnestness and sincerity in her work. Physically she was tall and slender and of delicate appearance.

"Altho the mother of seven children, on whom she concentrated much of her thought and affection, she found time to keep in immediate touch with the various movements of the Army throughout the country. At the time of her death she was returning from a visit of inspection to one of the farm colonies established in Amity, Colo. She traveled by rail thousands of miles every year, visiting many towns and cities remote from her home, and in all of them she lectured or prayed or sang before large and responsive audiences.

"It is commonly believed that her tireless zeal and striking individuality have accounted, in a very large measure, for the fact that men of wealth and prominence have been induced to lend financial support and encouragement to the cause of the Salvation Army."

THE LATE MRS. BOOTH-TUCKER,
Consul of the Salvation Army in America.

The War Cry (New York), the Official Gazette of the Salvation Army in the United States, says:

"As widely known as is the Salvation Army itself is the name, the reputation, the character, the work of Consul Booth-Tucker. She was but a mere child when, under the guidance of God and through the splendid example of her parents, she was led to offer herself upon the altar of that humanity which all around her she saw was rushing headlong to destruction.

"She was always, in a peculiarly intimate sense, close to her revered mother; from that sainted woman she derived much of the strength that in after-life characterized her. She was still a short-frocked girl when the impetus of the great soul within her urged her forth to the field in which her parents were so ably working. While souls were going blindly to destruction she could not even in her youth rest content. At a time when other girls of her age were thinking only of a personal future she flung herself heart and soul into the work that up to her last moment on earth has ever engrossed her—the work of bettering the world by bettering the souls that make it.

"Shy, timid, utterly self-distrustful, yet moved by a power she dared not resist, she went forth into the world's wide arena of sin, suffering, and sorrow; and, mere child as she was, she soon showed that power, that splendid sympathy and perception, that insight into life and character that have ever since made her notable among Salvation Army workers and foremost among modern religious leaders the world over."

These glowing words are echoed in many of the religious papers. Mrs. Booth-Tucker, says the Philadelphia *Presbyterian*, was "an earnest, practical Christian worker and a woman of remarkable force of character and of much executive and resourceful ability," who "gave the enthusiasm and devotion of her mind and heart and life to the cause of Christ." *The Christian Advocate* (New York) says: "The whole country sympathizes with Commander Booth-Tucker in his tragic bereavement. The Salvation Army, under his control and that of his wife, a factor who could not be surpassed in importance, has steadily gained in public respect." And the New York *Outlook* comments: "The death of Mrs. Booth-Tucker has elicited expression of genuine sorrow from a great host who owe to her the renovation of their lives."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE REV. DR. IRA LANDRITH, of Nashville, Tenn., has been appointed general secretary of the newly organized Religious Education Association.

THE REV. DR. P. S. HENSON has accepted a call extended to him by the parishioners of Tremont Temple, Boston. The pulpit was made vacant over a year ago, when Dr. Lorimer assumed the pastorate of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, New York.

THE Methodist Missionary Convention, held in Philadelphia a few days ago, was attended by about three thousand delegates. Bishop Fowler spoke eloquently on "Missions and World Movements," and the Rev. Dr. H. K. Carroll made an address on home missions. The total sum expended on Methodist missions outside of the United States during 1902 was $736,000.

THE closing meetings of the Dowie crusade were poorly attended. At the last meeting, held in Carnegie Hall on November 8, Dowie announced to a very small audience that a branch of the Christian Catholic Church of Zion had been established in New York, and that regular services would be held. A hundred and twenty-five persons, he said, had been received into the church. He promised to return again in two years, with a host "ten thousand strong."

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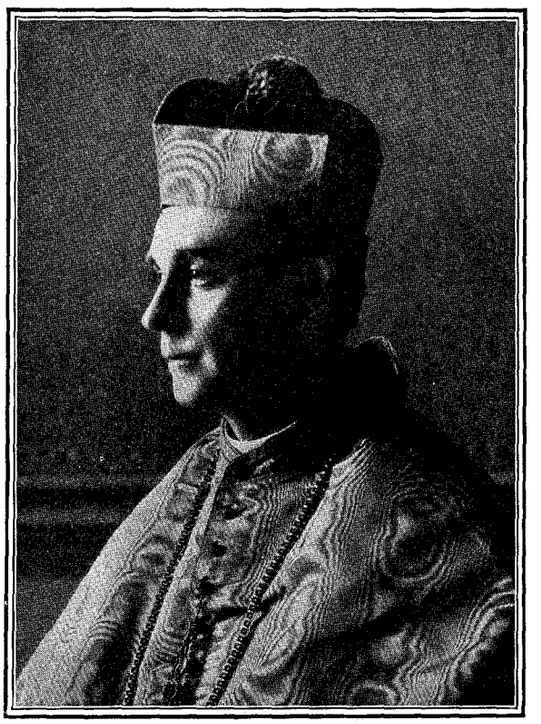
FOREIGN TOPICS.

A VATICAN SURPRISE.

THE appointment of a thirty-eight-year-old Spaniard as his Secretary of State is the "first great surprise" that Pope Pius X. has given the world, asserts the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), which feels justified in devoting the best part of two pages to an interpretation of the circumstance. Nor is the wonder of the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), of clerical sympathies, less frankly outspoken. The appointment of this very young prelate, Monsignor Merry del Val, it candidly observes, who was not "even a cardinal" at the moment, who had never served the Vatican at any capital in the capacity of nuncio, and, "above all, who is not of Italian origin," will "be calculated to displease some members of the Sacred College." The *Vaterland* (Vienna), a clerical organ, regrets the refusal of the Austrian Government to receive him as nuncio recently when his appointment in that capacity was under consideration at the Vatican. The objection to him, it appears, was that his diplomatic talent "seemed too precocious." The *Frankfurter Zeitung* hints at another Vatican surprise in the shape of the Pope's complete reconciliation with the Quirinal on the basis of the sovereign pontiff's acceptance of the Italian law of guarantees. "Can this be true?" inquires the *Tribuna* (Rome), which gives much space to the topic, but arrives at no conclusion of its own.



CARDINAL MERRY DEL VAL.

The newly appointed Secretary of State at the Vatican is the youngest member of the Sacred College, has never filled the post of Nuncio and is not an Italian.

The Tablet (London), organ of the Roman Catholic Church in England, which states on one page that Cardinal Merry del Val's mother "is an English lady," and on another page that "he has Irish blood in his veins," adds that he has "warm English sympathies." The Roman correspondent of the London *Times* declares that the new Papal Secretary of State is "absolutely devoid of personal ambition and inclined by nature to a life of studious retirement." Further, "there is no narrowness or pettiness in the straightforward honesty and sincerity of his views." To return to the elaborate account with which the *Neue Freie Presse* favors its readers:

"Many advantages are credited to Merry del Val. He is of pleasing appearance, slender, possesses distinguished traits, and has the reputation of being serious and moral. He is the son of a Spaniard and an Irish woman, and at an early age mastered a number of languages. He is more accustomed to English than to any other tongue. He was born in London, where his father—subsequently Spanish ambassador at the court of Vienna and at the Vatican—was minister. His parents were very well received at court, in London, and the Prince of Wales, now King Edward VII., was particularly intimate with the Merry del Vals. It goes without saying that this newly created cardinal is well acquainted with Spanish. Indeed, he was for a whole year tutor to the Crown Prince, now King Alphonso XIII. of Spain. At that period the clerical educator resided in the royal palace at Madrid. Queen Christina had the very highest esteem for him. As the son of an ambassador, he early devoted his attention to international affairs, and thus acquired a complete mastery of French. He has now resided in Rome some years, where he diligently studied Italian. Ever since the time that his father was ambassador in Vienna he has spoken German. He attended, it is said, lectures at the University of Vienna. During the years of his youth in Vienna he was a welcome guest in a number of archducal houses, particularly at the palace of the recently deceased Archduchess Elizabeth. He was likewise very intimate with the Archdukes Frederick and Eugene.

"Pope Pius X. has been greatly impressed by the fact that Monsignor Merry del Val is so well acquainted with a number of the ruling dynasties of Europe—with the Austrian imperial house and the British and Spanish royal families. The further fact that Monsignor Merry del Val knows so many languages seems to have had its effect upon the Pope, who, apart from Latin and Italian, is master of no tongues at all. To this must be added the extremely superior diplomatic capacity of which Monsignor Merry del Val can boast. In favor of the new papal Secretary of State it is also urged that he possesses immense capacity for work, and during the two months when he was on trial at the Pope's side he made his reputation good. Those who know Vatican affairs are of opinion that Cardinal Merry del Val will restrict his talent to the function of becoming a faithful servant of his master. But no one now ventures to say what political direction the Cardinal Secretary of State will take. Had Satolli been made Secretary of State it would have indicated that the Pope had made up his mind to receive at the Vatican not only President Loubet, but the Emperor Francis Joseph. Of Merry del Val one who knows the situation declares that he is an unknown quantity. His father, the former ambassador at Vienna, had the reputation of being not only clerical, but irreconcilable on all things pertaining to the Vatican. A distinguished member of the diplomatic corps relates that the elder Merry del Val, while ambassador at the Vatican, was so devoted to Cardinal Rampolla's policy that he would not hear of any mixture of clerical society in Rome with liberal society, and that he never invited to his table any Italian who held office at court or under the Government of Italy. Whether the disposition of the son is like that of the father in this respect remains to be seen.

"For the first time, so far as human memory can recall, a non-Italian has been appointed to the post of Papal Secretary of State. Formerly, indeed, it was a thing unheard of for the Pope to appoint a non-Italian as nuncio at any court. But Pius IX. broke with this tradition. . . . . .

"Merry del Val has had an unprecedentedly rapid rise. In 1888, when a young man of twenty-three, he was ordained to the priesthood. Four years later he was made a papal chamberlain. In 1897 he became domestic prelate to the Pope. . . . A perfect cluster of titles and decorations adorns the breast of this youthful prelate, among others the cross of the Prussian Order of the Crown and the cross of the Austrian Order of Francis Joseph. . . . Del Val will be the Benjamin of the Sacred College, a distinction hitherto held by the forty-year-old and suffering Archbishop Skrbensky, of Prague. . . . Are there more Vatican surprises to come?"

According to the Roman correspondent of the London *Tablet*, "No better proof of the wisdom of the Holy Father's choice in appointing Mgr. Merry del Val Secretary of State could be found than in the way the selection has been discussed by the anti-clerical press of the Continent. The editors have been racking their brains for material for criticism, but when they have said that the new secretary is only thirty-eight and a non-Italian, they have sucked their pens in perplexity for something else."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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OBSCURITY OF THE ITALIAN MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

SIGNOR GIOVANNI GIOLITTI has become Prime Minister of Italy in order to bring the Czar to Rome. The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) will not believe it, but the evidence presented by the European press seems overwhelming. The Zanardelli cabinet, which left the political stage amid the applause of Italian ministerial organs, perished, thinks the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), "from the potion which the Socialist Hotspurs mixed for the Czar. The goblet was meant for the ruler of Russia, but the head of the ministry had to swallow it." This is an allusion to the famous visit which the Czar did not make to Rome. Everything had been got ready, it would appear, even the speeches. But at the last moment Nicholas II., for some reason, changed his mind. The Socialist *Avanti* (Rome) had been printing editorial attacks upon the Czar, including candid references to Finland, Kishineff, and other geographical points, which were read by the Russian secret police. St. Petersburg announced that the Socialists of Italy evidently intended to spoil the visit. And now Signor Giolitti is Prime Minister, which means, according to the *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest), that Nicholas II. will go to Rome before many weeks.

But all this, according to the *Tribuna* (Rome), is "nonsense," without a word of truth in it except that Signor Giolitti has formed a ministry. The facts are that Signor Zanardelli, the late Prime Minister, is a very old man whose health has long been undermined. He had his resignation ready a short time ago, and only withdrew it because the Czar was coming to Rome, and the King of Italy was going to Paris. Now the King is back from Paris, and Signor Zanardelli has gone, altho the Czar has not come. "It is very difficult to believe all this," comments the *Journal des Débats* (Paris).

As for the new ministry, it is not expected by the *Frankfurter Zeitung* to last very long. There will be a general election soon, and in the mean time Signor Giolitti will have to strive for the renewal of commercial treaties, revise the railroad laws if he can, and, above all, to deal with the economic depression of Italy's southern provinces. The Giolitti ministry is of colorless political complexion, the head of it being Liberal. He left the Zanardelli ministry some months ago because Signor Zanardelli seemed too friendly to the Socialists. "How times change! In 1892-93 Giolitti was the best-hated man in Italy on account of his energetic proceedings in the Banca Romana scandal. He had, in fact, to flee to Germany to escape the vengeance of his enemies. He was subsequently placed under the ban of silence in the Chamber. When, in time, he raised his voice timidly, he was greeted with uproar. He made new enemies when, in 1900, he supported Zanardelli's obstructionist tactics in combination with the Socialists. And now!"

Now, thinks the *Popolo Romano*, which favors a coalition ministry, the Czar will come to Rome. But the Socialist *Avanti* persists in advising him not to. Says the *Indépendance Belge*:

"Coming at this time, the crisis is infinitely regrettable. It is futile to give subtle official explanations. Subterranean politics will be looked for and, in spite of everything, it will be insinuated that the Czar's attitude is not unconnected with the crisis. As we have repeatedly insisted, the liberal ministry should not be held responsible for the threats of the Italian Socialists. Moreover, the part played by the Russian political police in this episode is well understood. It is this police which ought to be held responsible for the incidents so freely commented upon by the press of Europe. In order to establish the character of the crisis and to prevent the opposition from exploiting it against the Liberal party, it would have been desirable for Signor Zanardelli only to have retired, while his remaining colleagues stayed on. The official announcement to the newspapers states that the other members of the cabinet were so affected by the reason prompting the retirement of their chief that they begged the King to accept the retirement of the whole cabinet as well. The explanation is a trifle obscure. . . . Perhaps some credence may be given to rumors, according to which the court of Vienna and Austrian political circles in general are not without responsibility for this whole affair. Austria has a thousand reasons for making Italy believe herself without valuable sympathy in Europe except at Vienna. The abandonment of the Czar's visit comes at an opportune moment as a counterweight to Franco-Italian manifestations. However this may be, Rome is eager to diminish as much as possible the unfortunate effect of the incident. The *Capitale*, which has official sources of information, says that the business in hand is to correct the Czar's views and to convince him of the inaccuracy of the ideas of the Russian police. If the *Secolo* is well informed, matters have already been arranged and the Czar has notified Victor Immanuel III. that he will return the latter's visit either at the end of November or early in December. This is the best arrangement that can be made to end the misunderstanding which now threatens to compromise the relations of two Powers."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THREE EUROPEAN ALLIANCES.

GREAT BRITAIN, France, and Italy, "the three liberal Powers of western Europe," are slowly but surely coming into agreement. This we are assured by the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, which devotes space to the possibilities involved in the approaching visit of the King of Italy to London in connection with the recent visit of the same monarch to Paris. But it would be erroneous to declare that the Triple Alliance, of which Italy is a member, will be affected thereby. That defensive military combination of the Powers of central Europe subsists in all its integrity. The London *Standard* denies this. "The Triple Alliance," it asserts, "exists now only in name," a conclusion indorsed to some extent by the *Neues Wiener Tageblatt*. Which is better, it asks, such a pact as the Triple Alliance, or such an understanding as France and Italy have reached in conjunction with Great Britain? The London *Times* refers to the speech made by King Edward when he was last in Rome. Great Britain, France, and Italy, according to the British monarch, were united by "a common love for democratic institutions." Such a note, the London daily thinks, "could never be sounded by the German Emperor." It also says:

"Whatever may be the real or supposed necessities which have obliged the two nations who stand at the head of the Latin world to enter into obligations with the northern Powers, there can be little doubt that their conceptions of the fundamental facts of civilization and of politics approximate much more closely to those which we entertain, than to any which are in favor with the governments who inherit the instincts and the traditions of the Holy Alliance. The ideals which the peoples of France and of Italy pursue in their public life are essentially modern and progressive. . . . The established institutions and the whole public life of both states are based upon the same broad foundation on which we have built our own. Trust in the people and government by and through the people, with whatever diversities of degree and form, are common to them and to us—and to them and to us alone among the great Powers of the Old World. That is a strong bond between all three nations and states, and a bond which should naturally tend to grow ever stronger as the development of events tends to make each of them more conscious of its reality and of its worth. It should make them rejoice at every step which helps to bring any of them more closely together."

Language like this, when indulged in by the British press, is "very curious," thinks the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels). "It is well known that at first the English did not regard with a favorable eye the reconciliation of France and Italy, because they had some idea of using Italy, who has always been the friend of Great Britain, in arranging their affairs in the Mediterranean." But:—

"Ever since France and Great Britain themselves became reconciled, London has felt no further anxiety on this subject. The English press comments upon the celebrations in connection with Victor Immanuel's visit to Paris with evident sympathy, dwelling upon their enthusiastic character. *The Daily Chronicle* even says that after the reception accorded him in Paris, Victor Immanuel,

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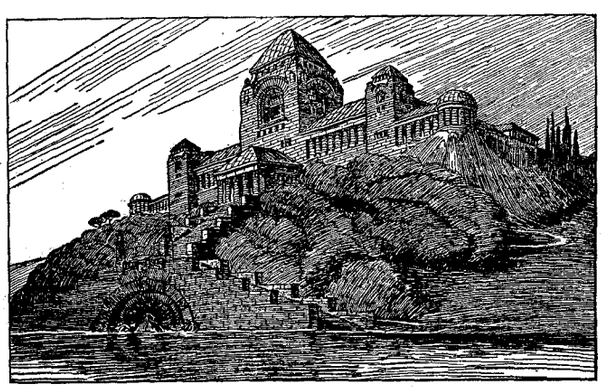
upon his approaching visit to London, will hasten the conclusion of a Franco-Italo-British agreement."

There are certain Paris organs which do not wholly accept these views of the coming together of the three liberal Powers. "Our friendship with Italy and all its positive consequences," declares the *Temps*, "security regained in the Mediterranean, and essential modification of the Triple Alliance, must not be deemed an accident in our diplomatic history. Nor is it a contradiction. It involves, we are assured, risk to our alliance with Russia. How is this admissible since it is the fruit of that alliance? It is to a France strong in her army, strong in her ally, that Italy has returned. To guarantee the sincerity of that return there was no need for Italy to break with the diplomatic combination she has entered, since, by that very return, she has modified its character." The *Journal des Débats* interprets the respective positions of Great Britain, France, and Italy thus:

"At the same time that Italy could see for herself that France was not her hereditary foe our alliance with Russia and, more recently, our understanding with Great Britain, should incline Italy not only to believe in our friendship, but also to seek our amity. On our own side, while continuing to regard our alliance with Russia as the most rational basis of our foreign policy, we could discern only advantages in completing it by a double understanding with Great Britain and with Italy. Such an understanding is not incompatible with the Franco-Russian alliance. It can not impair the obligations which, in certain cases, that alliance imposes upon us. . . . From the political point of view it was essential to make clear that France and Italy were not inevitably rivals because they were neighbors in the Mediterranean. On the contrary, the Mediterranean could unite them rather than divide them. Italy has not only recognized the situation we have acquired in that sea, she has also recognized our rights to preponderance in Morocco. In return we have recognized the pretensions she is in a position to make good elsewhere."



AN EXHIBIT IN A CASE OF LESÈ-MAJESTÉ.

The above picture was published by *Vorwärts*, the Socialist organ of Berlin, and led to the imprisonment of the editors for the offense of lèse-majesté. The offending picture purports to be an architect's sketch of a new castle which Emperor William is said to contemplate building.

The German papers declare that the coming together of Great Britain, France, and Italy can in no way affect the Triple Alliance. Such is the verdict of the *Freisinnige Zeitung*, a radical organ. "The manifestation is not alarming," it asserts. "It can be effective only in settling the question of the Mediterranean, in which Germany has no interest." "These dynastic and international demonstrations do not amount to much," thinks the *Hamburger Nachrichten*. "Two years ago Paris greeted old President Kruger with terrific cheers. A year ago Paris gave an ovation, pointed with unmistakable intensity against Great Britain, to the Boer generals." The *Grazhdanin* (St. Petersburg), organ of an alleged intimate of Czar Nicholas, avers that "the Dual Alliance is impaired." To which the Paris *Temps* retorts: "It does not displease us to answer the strange oracles heralded from the height of his *Grazhdanin* by Prince Metchersky, that ill-humored writer. From Great Britain and from Italy—in different forms because the situations are different—we have received precious proofs of friendship. In the most direct manner our ally has let us know that she rejoices at it without reserve. We certainly had no need of this assurance to know that the imperial Government does not share the fears sometimes expressed for the solidity of the Franco-Russian alliance by certain gloomy prophets."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PROGRESS OF WILLIAM II.'S LESÈ-MAJESTÉ CAMPAIGN.

PUBLIC prosecutors throughout Prussia are keeping a sharp lookout upon all newspaper articles dealing with Emperor William. Any open or implied allusion in the press upon which a charge of *lèse majesté* can be based now leads to legal proceedings. In the town of Oberottendorf a boy of fourteen has been sentenced to a month's imprisonment after a trial behind closed doors for alleged disrespectful comments upon Emperor William. In Berlin the editor of the Socialist organ *Vorwärts* has received a sentence of nine months' imprisonment and loss of civil rights because of the publication of a story about an island stronghold which William II. was said to contemplate building for himself. The *Vorwärts* editorially surmised that this imperial project was dictated by dread of the Socialists. Trials for *lèse majesté* are said to be now more numerous than ever before. The London *News* denounces all this as "the height of imperial meanness," and declares that "the witnesses sent by the Emperor" enjoy "an extraordinary immunity from cross-examination." The German press is taking up the subject with all the energy allowable by the present state of the law relating to *lèse majesté*. The *Vorwärts* itself says that monarchical sentiment in Germany will be "cooled" by the present crusade. To quote:

"It is a sickly perversion of monarchical sentiment to set such store upon the establishment of the utmost possible number of cases of criticisms of the monarch. Every such case will lead to new complaints of monarchy, and every condemnation makes thousands of new republicans. Monarchy is thus morally shaken in two respects. First will be the growth of Byzantinism, for only that is flattered which is inwardly despised. Secondly, justice will be profaned in undertaking to show that in Germany every word thought, spoken, or printed may involve a treason to the monarch. Official orders to public prosecutors reveal unmistakably that all public opinion is fundamentally a vast monarchical grievance. And the weapon against this public opinion is imprisonment. . . . But who can believe that respect for monarchy can be increased by the uprising of the whole army of public prosecutors? In reality such proceedings betray blind fear of criticism, constituting an open confession that the institution which it is sought to protect is in such a state of internal decay that cannon must be brought to bear even upon words and thoughts."

The tone of the liberal and radical press in Germany is also emphatic. The present outbreak of prosecution "will afford material for the Social-Democratic party to grow strong upon," thinks the *Nationalliberale Korrespondenz* (Berlin). "Even if the repressive measures against the press rest upon equitable theory, the application of the theory in particular cases thus far will remain a classical warning," declares the *National Zeitung* (Berlin). It is to be hoped that the present crusade will "lead to a crisis" and to "the settlement of the principle involved upon the basis of moral right," says the *Kölnische Zeitung*. "The best way to combat *lèse majesté* is to laugh at it," thinks the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), a statement which is very displeasing to the ultra-monarchical and conservative *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), which declares that cessation of these prosecutions would mean "surrender of the monarchy to a band of revolutionists who would convert their laughter into the scornful mockery of hell." It adds:

"The policy of laughter rests upon the examples set by Theodosius the Great, Frederick the Great, and others. But there is a

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great difference indeed between the times in which Frederick the Great could laugh at the lies told about him and the times in which systematic lies about the monarchy are disseminated to destroy the monarchy through the medium of a million circulation. Against Democrats, Social-Democrats, and a press that methodically heaps contempt and suspicion upon constituted authority laughter is of no avail any longer. A private individual who likes to put down the public criticisms of his enemies with a smile can dispense with the protection of the law only to a limited extent. He will call in the protection of the law when the office or the cause which he defends with his all would be compromised by further silence. In this position the monarch likewise finds himself. The extent to which expert methods of sowing treason to the monarchy are carried, and how profoundly that imperative faith which the people should have in their princes is undermined may be seen in private life—often with fright."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ENGLISH PRESS ON CANADA'S ALASKAN GRIEVANCE.

BRITISH organs do not seem to know what to think of the outburst of Canadian discontent at the award which gave the United States the top of the Lynn Channel, and with it Skagway and Dyea, the portals to the gold-fields. The leading London dailies admit that it is hard upon the Dominion to be deprived of access to the sea along the great stretch of coast, now no longer the subject of dispute. "We need hardly say," says the London *Times*, "that we fully realize the hardship of a decision which deprives Canada of that free access by the Lynn Channel from the Pacific which she has come to believe of such supreme importance to her Yukon territory." But it hopes the Canadians complain only "in the first heat of their disappointment," while acknowledging that their "bitterness is to be regretted." It offers these consoling considerations:

"The good-will of the great Western republic is no less valuable to its immediate neighbors across the Canadian border than to ourselves; and it can certainly be much more profitably and permanently secured by prudence and forethought in the avoidance of controversial issues, such as the Alaska question has given rise to, than even by the submission of such issues after they have arisen to the peaceful arbitrament of any court or tribunal. We have ourselves learned this lesson to our cost in the not very remote past. The award given against this country in connection with the Alabama claims was no whit less galling to us than the finding of the majority of the Alaska Boundary Commission is to the Canadians. But we had the good sense to accept it in the proper spirit, and we have found ample compensation for the loss it inflicted upon us in the growth, which dates from that turning-point, in our relations with the United States of a new and better feeling between the two countries. We have no doubt that the Canadians will face their disappointment on this occasion in the same reasonable temper and with equally satisfactory results."

Equal confidence in Canadian human nature characterizes the comments of that great Conservative daily, the London *Standard*. "We feel sure," it observes, "that when the first flush of natural displeasure has passed away Canadians will see that a definite settlement, however unpalatable and even harsh in its bearings on their interests, is infinitely preferable to a continuance of the harassing uncertainty." *The Morning Post* (London) is shocked at the Canadians. "It appears to us," declares this daily, "that when the imperial Government has agreed to a convention settling the terms of an arbitration and defining the conditions in which the tribunal was to make an award, and when the award has been pronounced in accordance with those terms and conditions, His Majesty's subjects are absolutely bound by that award and debarred from criticism or cavil." *The Morning Advertiser* (London) sees reason to fear that the award will have the effect of "stimulating what we must call the disloyal agitation in the Dominion." "It is the duty of Canada to submit," asserts *The Daily Mail* (London), the so-called "yellow journal" of the British metropolis. But it adds: "Such an award as that of the Alaska Boundary Commission is nothing short of a slur upon our senior colony," because Canada would not have pressed a case in which she "had no grounds for honest conviction." *The Daily Chronicle* (London) thinks Canada will yet "accept the award in good faith if not in good heart." *The Daily News* (London), the extreme liberal paper, says:

"The most important thing for the British Government at the present moment is to realize the immense gravity of this question to Canada. It is far more serious than preferential tariffs. There is some danger, indeed, that the Canadian preference given to England will be swept away in the torrent of wrath which this decision will provoke. The Canadian papers are already talking very angrily, and Sir Wilfred Laurier has shown himself apt at meeting opinions half-way. The best way of soothing this spirit is for the British Government—if there is a government anywhere—to inquire if there is any diplomatic exit from the situation created. Canada is faced with two great disappointments. The Yukon district is cut off from the Pacific, and neither goods nor men can reach it except across American territory. The McKinley tariff, in other words, will apply in all its rigor to all goods imported into the Yukon. After that, it is a small matter that two mining-camps, with all the gold beneath the soil, pass into American hands. Until now the whole of this district has been under a *modus vivendi* which has allowed goods to pass through free. It will be for the British Government to negotiate with the United States a renewal of this *modus vivendi*, which has evidently every possible advantage for all parties concerned. The second disappointment might also be susceptible of diplomatic abatement. The passing of Port Simpson into the hands of the Americans seems to dash all the designs of the Canadian pioneers who wished to bring the new Pacific Railway to the coast. The securing of the Prince of Wales Island to the Canadians may, indeed, prove of more profit than is at present supposed. It is the one solid gain for Canada. But even if Port Simpson passes over, surely a similar arrangement can be made in the West to that secured in the East. The Canadian Pacific Railway is allowed, as every one knows, to pass right across the State of Maine. Why should not a similar outlet be secured at Port Simpson? It is by alleviations of this kind that Canadian feeling must be soothed at this most distressful moment. We cordially condole with her on her ill-luck; and we hope that the Government will lose no time in applying every possible device to lightening the catastrophe."

Provincial papers do not put their views very differently, but the Birmingham *Daily Post* thinks "it seems scarcely dignified of the Canadian commissioners to refuse to sign the award." "Every one knows," says *The Daily Telegraph* (Sheffield), "that Lord Alverstone would never have accepted the claims made by the United States unless he had believed them to have a solid foundation." The Yorkshire *Herald* also acquits Lord Alverstone of all bias against Canada, and his decision, we are further told, "will make most Englishmen accept the verdict."

POINTS OF VIEW.

COSTLY ABSORPTION.—The Government of St. Petersburg, according to a recent article in *The Contemporary Review* (London), has expended in Manchuria over $300,000,000.

SERVIA AND INDUSTRY.—"To work at a trade seems to the Servians unworthy of a free man," says the *Obrazowanie* (St. Petersburg). "Consequently the efforts of the Government to establish industries in Servia remain fruitless."

DEPORTMENT OF I HONG.—The Emperor of Korea, according to the London *Times*, "locks himself in the palace and refuses to agree to any proposal, whatever its nature. The result is much disorganization and instability of government. . . . The Emperor consults a fortune-teller in every emergency and, in spite of an abundance of official declarations proclaiming the amicable intentions of Russia and Japan, continues to be disquieted."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S PRESS SUPPORT.—The most important English newspaper supporting the preferential tariff campaign is the London *Times*. The former Colonial Secretary is said, however, by the London *Speaker* to be losing support "steadily in the press," and it refers to the "revolt" of the London *Spectator*, the London *Standard*, the Glasgow *Herald*, and the Aberdeen *Free Press*. The opposition of the London *Mail* is said by the London *Speaker* to be largely "mindless flightiness."

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

A MODERN FAIRY TALE.

THE MAGIC FOREST. By Stewart Edward White. Cloth, 5¼ x 8 in., 146 pp. Price, $1.50. The Macmillan Company.

MR. WHITE still keeps to the woods of the North in this last production. But he weaves them into a modern fairy tale which will delight youngsters of eight, or thereabout, and will bring an amused smile to the "grown-ups'" lips by its pleasant invention. For "The Magic Forest" is that only in the imagination of little James Ferris of New York. James, at five, developed a streak of somnambulism, and made several excursions in his sleep. He had never been a very strong boy, but delighted in outdoor sports. But his good mother must needs restrain him and cosset him, in food and clothing and denials of robust aspirations. She felt his lungs were weak and took him to Monterey. They traveled by the Canadian Pacific. Jimmie got a glimpse of the great forests in which lay the Long Trail, and even saw a *voyageur;* so that he went to bed with his imagination charged with wood wanderings; and what could be more conducive to night-walking than that?

STEWART EDWARD WHITE.

So the next morning at five, while the train had stopped because the upgrade was so slippery it had to be sanded, the boy rose in his sleep and got off. The train started on, nobody having noticed his departure. When the snow and cold awoke him he was in the forest, and as he had no idea how he got there, he felt it must be a magic forest, and trudged on, waiting for things to happen.

Some Indians found him. When he told Makwa, the old interpreter, that he was from New York, the child of nature thought he meant York Factory, far up on the shores of Hudson Bay. They therefore thoughtfully took him with them.

For five months he had a great time, learning Indian and wood-lore, firing a gun, shooting arrows and the like. When they neared the end of their course, they meant to forward Jimmie; but a half-breed interpreter discovered the mistake, so the lad was brought back again.

When they had reached the point near which he had left the train, he fell asleep at night full of desire for "gay New York," warm bedding, and civilized food. This set him to night-walking again, and he landed in the train, went to bed in the same berth he had occupied, and only came to the next morning when the porter discovered him.

His parents were telegraphed for and came on for him. But do you wonder that Jimmie, who had got into and out of the forest by sleep-walking, should conclude that it was a magical one?

His adventures there will appeal to boys, and Mr. White has drawn on interesting wood-lore with the right age of his audience in mind. The book is illustrated by prints of all the animals spoken of and several colored plates; so that instruction floats easily into childish minds on the current of the story. It is a short tale, lengthened out by very thick paper, large print, and many "pictures."

HELEN KELLER'S PREDECESSOR.

LAURA BRIDGMAN. By Maud Howe and Florence Howe Hall. Cloth, 5¼ x 8 in., 394 pp. Price, $1.50. Little, Brown & Co.

THE case of Helen Keller, which has attracted so much attention, is by no means unique in the annals of educational effort. It is to be remembered that the same difficulties existed in the case of Laura Bridgman, whose relations with the outer world were dependent upon the single sense of touch. Her pathetic history used to be well known, owing in large measure to the fact that Charles Dickens visited her and reported upon her case in "American Notes"; but the revival of interest in such cases, as shown by the autobiography of Miss Keller, has naturally led to an account of Laura Bridgman's career which in many ways is one of the most striking of recent biographies. Dr. Howe, her instructor, had to invent all the methods by which she could communicate her thoughts to the world, and Miss Keller has only reaped where Dr. Howe had sown so many years ago. The book before us gives in full all the stages of the development of the poor girl's mind, and the ingenious methods used by Dr. Howe to make it conscious of other minds. Her development from childhood to old age is dealt with in the most sympathetic manner, and quite a new light is thrown upon her emotional development by the copious extracts from her journal.

One incident contains an episode which is perhaps one of the most pathetic in human experience. Laura's teacher was being courted by a young man who was naturally very kind to Laura during his visits. By a natural instinct Laura thought his visits were for her, and it had to be broken to her that she could not hope for his love. She spelt out on her fingers: "Am I not pretty?"

The book also contains a sufficient biography of Laura's teacher, Dr. Howe, who was one of the most skilled teachers of the blind this country has known. While the general methods employed by him would scarcely be considered adequate nowadays, his treatment of Laura Bridgman stands out as one of the classics of educational lore, and will be treasured as such in the final form given in this volume. The authors are daughters of Doctor Howe, and they have been at work on this volume for several years, with Doctor Howe's voluminous notes at their command.

A SOCIALISTIC TRACT.

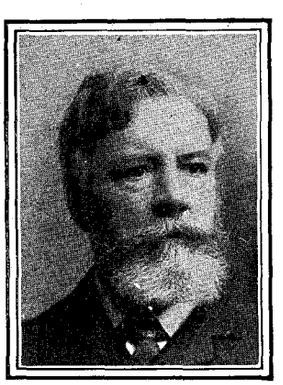
THE YELLOW VAN. By Richard Whiteing. Cloth, 5¼ x 7¾ in., 379 pp. Price, $1.50. The Century Company.

THIS is the first novel from Mr. Whiteing since he introduced himself to the public by "No. 5, John Street." That work deservedly commanded attention. It also clearly wrote down its author as a novelist with a purpose. Theoretically, there is no reason why a novel should not be one with a purpose, especially if the purpose is exceedingly worthy. But in the concrete, such a novel is apt to be "top-heavy." The "ax to be ground" is too much in evidence. It was so in "No. 5, John Street." It is even more so in "The Yellow Van." The story is the thing, after all, in a work of fiction, and when a writer tries to embody some great principle of reform in it, the art structure may crumble under the weight of the building material. It does so in "The Yellow Van." Mr. Whiteing is artist enough, however, not to draw any moral. He paints the picture which he hopes may set the beholder to thinking, in the belief that a realization of the conditions will make the need of remedy thoroughly evident, and, haply, may lead to supplying one.

The possession by some of such wealth that life does not offer enough pleasures and luxuries to tax it, while others more worthy lack the necessities of life, is a condition of things that clamors for redress; but who shall apply an adequate remedy? Mr. Whiteing, through his novels, stirs up thoughts of this kind, but he suggests no remedial measures. In fact, the conclusion, as portrayed in "Yellow Van," is that the evil is incurable; at least, in his story, individual effort against entrenched wealth and power is like the patter of rain on adamant.

To make the picture as strong as he can, he takes the very extremes of riches and of poverty. The Duke of Allonby was, in all but name, a king. In thirteen counties he had holdings: mines, towns, harbors. His tenants and his servants were an army. There were three peerages in the family. His Grace was a decent fellow, too, and so superior to traditions and the fetters of caste that he married "an American schoolmarm from a rising community out West where they got the fashions a month late." The Duke was traveling thereabouts, *incognito*, looking for a ranch on the Pacific slope. He wooed and won his Augusta Gooding as "Mr. Harfoot," quite in the King Cophetua fashion.

When Augusta became "Her Grace," she had the finest will in the world to do all the good she could to her fellow mortals. But she learns that a duchess is not foot-free, and the system and caste impede her tremendously.



RICHARD WHITEING.

"The Yellow Van" is the symbol of man for himself and the earth for man. A horse drags the big, bright yellow thing through England, and a young fellow with his wife and baby live in it, and he lectures and distributes tracts. Mr. Whiteing likes him, for is not Mr. Whiteing doing the same thing, altho he lives in London lodgings and his books do the traveling?

The book doesn't get anywhere except to let you see how things are. But it is highly interesting, for Mr. Whiteing has his cause at heart and writes well, albeit with a studious care that goes with his serious views. He has a nice vein of dry humor, and is caustic in his reserved way. He is ever somewhat stiff: his pen rarely slips spontaneously. Sometimes he makes a character talk as he himself writes, which is to err more inexcusably. Fancy some one saying in merely colloquial speech anything like this about a sordid East End lodging-house: "A mouse, trustful in the stagnant place, foraged for his breakfast and hardly stirred when I came in."

Mr. Whiteing is thoroughly up-to-date and familiar with the ways and family-life of the aristocratic class. Moreover, his heart is in the right place, and there is nothing rabid about him. If he had a dash more of fire it might be an improvement in his style.

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A TRAGIC PIECE OF CHALK.

THE YELLOW CRAYON. By E. Phillips Oppenheim. Cloth, 5¼ x 7½ in., 341 pp. Price, $1.50. Dodd, Mead & Co.

THE best thing to be said about E. Phillips Oppenheim's book is that it is of absorbing interest. Then there is the love of two seasoned worldlings, which is idyllic in its intensity, trust, and beauty; tho, thanks to the devilish "Yellow Crayon," the admirable pair do not have much chance to gratify their ardent aspirations in the course of the story. The characters are well set forth and the values preserved. This about exhausts the eulogy merited by "The Yellow Crayon," but it is more than enough to warrant a reader in securing it for perusal.

The conception is redolent of melodrama. There is a secret society, not of reckless, poor villains, conspiring against wealth and rank, but of wealth and rank lined up against the encroachments of Anarchists and Socialism. Their vows are as binding, however, as if they were a body of Carbonari. The commands are conveyed, written by a pencil whose chalk is of a peculiar yellow. The pair of worldlings, miraculized by love into never so tender turtle-doves, are rent violently asunder by this drastic instrument of fate, and their getting together once more makes the story.

E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM.

There is a patchouli atmosphere: a terribly elegant villain and an equally elegant villainess; the very top-layer of the World Above Stairs; two prettily devised deaths, a murder and a suicide, but each with the most extenuating circumstances; and each of the matrimonial paradigm of fidelity is strenuously adored and sought by the bad gentleman and lady, respectively. So the tale moves briskly, and to begin it is to lay it down only at page 341.

The names of the smart people are a bit jarring. The admirable lover-husband is Victor, Duc de Souspennier, and there is the Prince of Saxe-Lemitzer, and the Count de Brouillac, and a Mr. Brott, who hopes to be premier, and Duson, the duke's man, etc. The author is sometimes carried away by his (or her) zest for style. The Duc "slowly threaded his way amongst the elegant Louis Quinze furniture, examining as tho for the first time the beautiful old tapestry, the Sèvres china, the Chippendale table, which was priceless," etc. Perhaps, because "priceless," it was "*the* Chippendale table." Later on, in speaking of Lady Muriel Carey (she is the villainess), he says that "the jewels which encircled her neck were priceless and dazzling," and yet later on an ostrich feather in the same lady's hat was "well-nigh priceless." But this may have been an unhappy consequence of the Boer war.

In one place, too, a crowd of men "all favored Mr. Sabin [that was the Duc de Souspennier's modest *incognito*] with a stare of *blatant* curiosity." This is *too* much! One may have "a roaring time," but no curiosity, not even a frenzied feminine one, can be resonant. In another place: "My town clothes, Duson," the Duc ordered; "I am lunching out." A servant in a private London house is spoken of as the "hall porter."

It may be gathered, then, that "The Yellow Pencil" is like life: it is a blend of good and bad. But the two leading characters are nice enough to make up for a lot of rather cheap floridity.

MUSIC A LA CARTE.

THE MUSICAL GUIDE. Edited by Rupert Hughes, M.A. Cloth, 2 vols., 6 x 9 in., 807 pp. Price, $6.00 net. McClure, Phillips & Co.

MR. HUGHES regards "the general public," to which he offers his compendium of musical information, as possessed of a "meek and inquiring dread of the inner art and science of composition." Music, however, has no terrors for him; with a jaunty self-confidence, he assumes the elucidation of what he considers its secrets. He tells us that "there is no deeper mystery about the tools and trade of music than about those of any other carpentry and joinery. It is far easier for some people to write a melody than to drive a nail straight. But anybody who will earnestly try can learn to do the one as easily as the other." Cheering this, to struggling composers who, notwithstanding an intimate acquaintance with the solfeggio and the first principles of harmony, can not seem to evolve a tune that will linger either in the hearts or the memories of its hearers.

However, the opinion of the editor on this point is fortunately immaterial to the value of his work, which is very considerable to the uninitiated. The book begins with a clever exposition of the solfeggio in all its ramifications. The complexity of what appeared to be so simple a thing is rather terrifying, but having got safely through it, the seeker after knowledge is carried gently along to the subject of rhythm, the general nature of which the editor believes to be instinctively understood by every one.

The editor says truly of the sonata, it is "the highest and noblest form of strictly academic and formal composition," but he gives a recipe for it as blithely as if it were a favorite ragoût. He begins: "First you select a melody, one with an elocutionary and sententious manner," etc., as if composers are given to keeping a varied assortment of melodies on tap, and inspiration, temperament, and creative power cut no figure at all. After this bewildering description the editor passes on to other forms of composition, and concludes his introduction with the really sensible remark: "Music, like any other living speech, is always growing and must be always newly studied. If we would not have it a dead language we must be prepared for change, and be willing to learn."

RUPERT HUGHES.

Following the introduction are six discriminating essays—five by Irenæus Prime-Stevenson upon as many "National Schools" of musical composition in Europe, and one by the editor upon the "American School."

The chief value of the work lies in the "Dictionary of Terms," which occupies the larger portion of the first volume. This comprises not only the musical terms of every civilized language, but charts and demonstrations of musical forms, and little dissertations on harmony, counterpoint, notation, etc. This department is so simply arranged and so comprehensive that it is worth as much to the student or the dilettante as a small musical library. The volume ends with the "Stories of the Operas," containing the casts of the original creators—a series which will chiefly interest operatic enthusiasts.

The second volume comprises a pronouncing dictionary of names, and a biographical dictionary of musicians and their works, interspersed with short biographies, by different authors, of the most noted masters of the art. The work as a whole is a most valuable addition to the literature of music, occupying a place peculiarly its own.

NOVELS AND POEMS IN EMBRYO.

LITTLE STORIES. By S. Weir Mitchell. Cloth, 4½ x 7½ in., 110 pp. Price, $1. The Century Company.

THE thirteen sketches which make up this thin little volume are entirely too rudimentary in form to justify the title, however modest, which the author has given the book. They are not "stories," so much as hints for stories, and for other literary forms as well. They are all the more interesting on this account. Sometimes, after the death of an author, we are permitted to look into his correspondence and note-book and see the beginnings of ideas which he wrought out in his completed works. Here, however, we have the opportunity to examine an author who is very much alive, at work in his literary laboratory. In these sketches we see exhibited under the lens of a clear and flawless style embryonic conceptions which we may later behold in finished novels, essays, or poems. Every where is apparent the energy of ideas. One story of less than three hundred words—which tells of the meeting of two men, one just out of state's prison and provided by philanthropy with employment, and the other released from a hospital to find his old job taken by another—has already been published in one of the magazines, and has moved a millionaire to establish a new charity.

S. WEIR MITCHELL.

Another story has within it the possibility of either a novel, a poem, or a play, because of its wide appeal to the imagination. Indeed, its best presentation would be outside of the forms of literature—by the art of painting. It would take such an artist as G. F. Watts to depict adequately the allegory suggested by Dr. Mitchell. A man has cast himself into darkling water to drown and saved a woman who had made a similar attempt.

"He helped her to rise, and then, finding her too feeble to walk, took her in his arms.

"'See,' he said, 'the moon is out. There is light—light!'"

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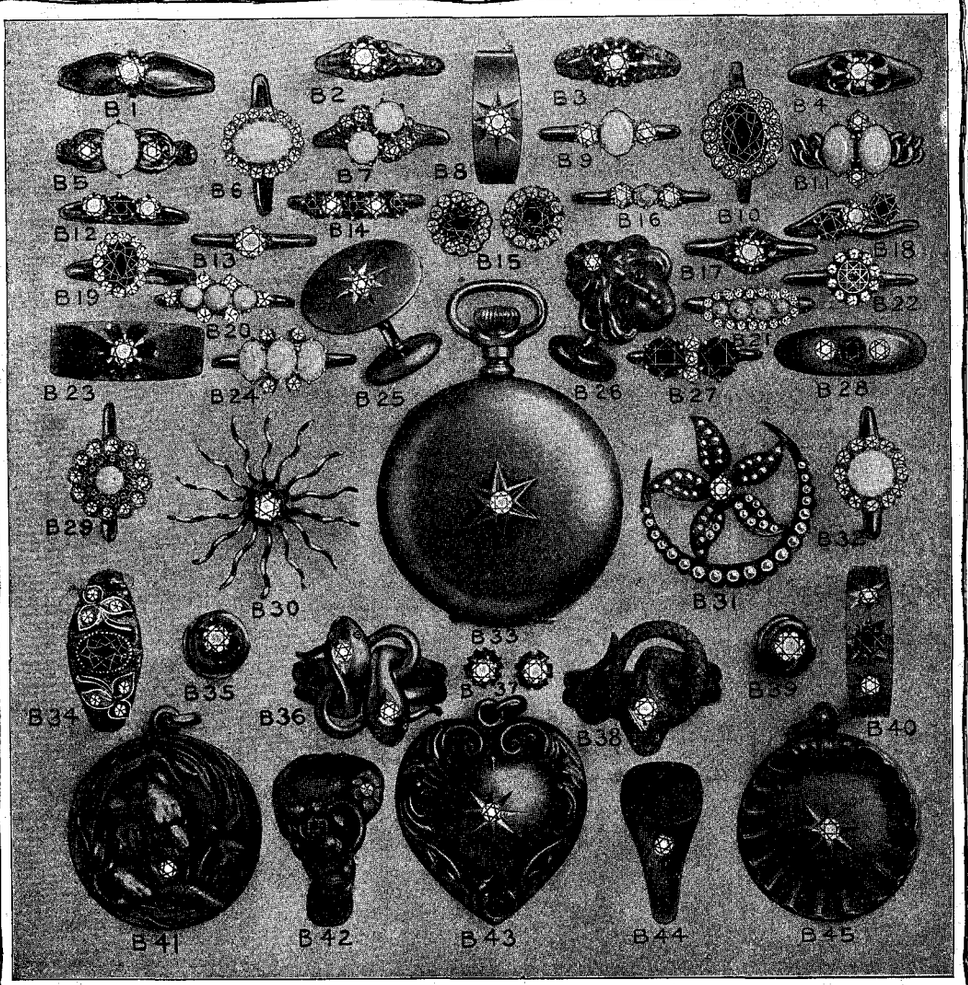

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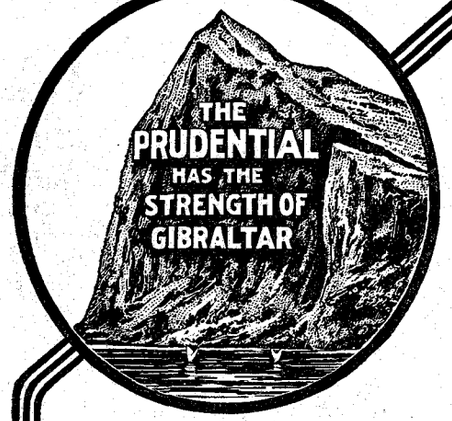

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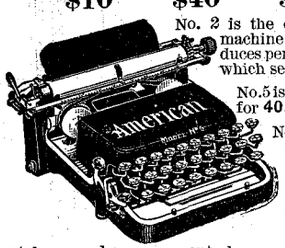

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Who's Who in America."—1903-1905. Edited by John W. Leonard. (A. N. Marquis & Co., $3.50.)

"Thirty Years' War on Silver."—A. L. Fitzgerald. (Ainsworth & Co., Chicago.)

"Ponkapoc Papers."—Thomas Bailey Aldrich. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1 net.)

"Daphne."—Margaret Sherwood. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1 net.)

"American History and its Geographic Conditions."—Ellen Churchill Semple. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $3 net.)

"Pioneer Spaniards in North America."—William Henry Johnson. (Little, Brown & Co., $1.20 net.)

"Evolution and Adaptation."—Thomas H. Morgan. (The Macmillan Company, $3.)

"John Greenleaf Whittier."—George Rice Carpenter. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.10 net.)

"The Dutch and Quaker Colonies in America." John Fiske. Holiday Edition, 2 volumes. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $8.)

"Tom and Maggie."—George Eliot. (Dana Estes & Co., $0.75 net.)

"The Chasm."—Reginald W. Kauffman and Edward C. Carpenter. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"The Way to the West."—Emerson Hough. (Bobbs-Merrill Company, $1.50.)

"Their Child."—Robert Herrick. (The Macmillan Company, $0 50.)

"Children of the Tenaments."—Jacob A. Riis. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"Boston, the Place and the People."—M. A. DeWolfe Howe. (The Macmillan Company, $2.50 net.)

"Public Speaking."—E. D. Shurter. (Allyn & Bacon, Boston, $1.)

"The Spirit of the Service."—Edith Elmer Wood. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"The Torch."—Herbert M. Hopkins. (Bobbs-Merrill & Co., $1.50.)

"The Literary Guillotine." (John Lane, $1.00 net.)

"Judith of the Plains."—Marie Manning. (Harper & Brothers, $1.50.)

"The Little Owls at Red Gates."—Ella Farman Pratt. (Dana Estes & Co., $0.60 net.)

"Two Little Savages."—Ernest Thompson-Seton (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.75.)

"The Green Satin Gown."—Laura E. Richards. (Dana Estes & Co., $0.75 net.)

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With longing soul athirst I wandered far,
And found me in a gloomy desert waste
Where, at the turning of the ways, there came,
Floating toward me on his six great wings,
A mighty seraph. Softly as falls a dream
His fingers touched my eyes, that opened wide
To the clear vision of the eaglet's view;
My ears he touched, and straightway they were filled
With sound and murmur of deep mysteries;
I saw the structure of the unbounded skies,
I heard the flight of angels in the void;
The swarming life beneath the surge I spied—
The buried labors of the budding plant
Pierced to my quickened sense. To my lips leaned
The angel, and plucked out my evil tongue
(Lover of light and lying words), and fixed
The wisdom of the serpent's sting therein.
With his keen blade he cleft my breast in twain,
And tore with red hands thence my beating heart,
And in my breast he thrust a living coal.
Then like one dead I lay upon the ground
And knew the Voice of God that called to me:
"Prophet, arise! Look, listen, and faring forth,
Traverse and land and sea: carry the Word,
And with its flame burn, burn the hearts of men!"

—*From Scribner's Magazine, November.*

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Put the reluctant sloth to rout,
Shoulder the hollow steel and out
Into the East, whose virgin blush
Sets the answering cheek of the earth aflush.

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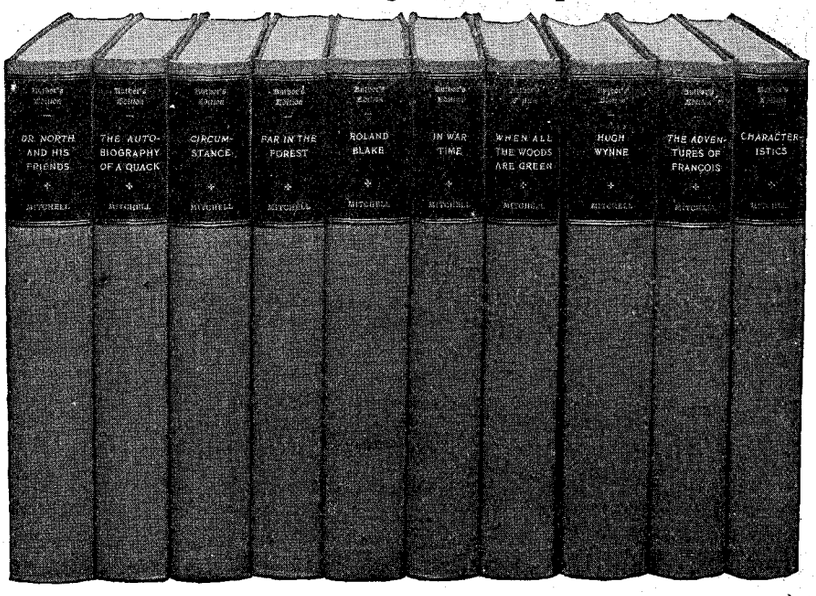

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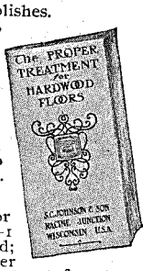

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I bare my brow to the morning. See!
The mock-bird rocks in the topmost tree.
The breath of the dew darts through me. Hark?
The shortened song of the meadow-lark.
A flash of color salutes my sight
As the swallow swims in the morning light.
The robin runs and the bluebird sings
And the squirrel—I can almost see his wings!
The glory is on me. The very snail
Leaves a rainbow tint in his slimy trail.

So fresh! so sweet! I greet the sun,
As if the world had but just begun,
As if the Creator toiled last night
And the word was leaving the Lips for light.
I bow my head and I understand
Religion, worship in every land;
The worship of bird, of beast, of sun,
The worship of All, the worship of One.
And the wonder is that we do not bow
To worship the Nature-Mother now.

. . . . . .

My frantic dog leaps into my face,
Drops and freezes into his place.
My blood leaps up, my pulses thrill,
The savage within me clamors "Kill!"
"Kill!" and I bury my fangs of death
Where glows the warmth of the living breath.
"Kill!" and I sear the sensitive sight
And blast it forever to life and light.
"Kill!" and I tear the quivering note
From its praise of love in the sensate throat.

. . . . . .

A moment ago and I hardly trod
The earth, for I held the hand of God.
I held the hand, and I clearly heard
The deepest song and the fullest word,
Fresh-pulsed from the living heart of Him!
But now the sight of my soul is dim,
Blurred by the blot of a clotted stain.
Then I was Adam; now I am Cain.

—From the Critic, November.

The Empire Builders.

By ROBERT J. C. STEAD.

NOTE: There are those in Western Canada who do not regard the influx of United States as an unmixed blessing. The author voices the sentiments of this class and calls upon Eastern Canada to be on its guard.

Said the West to the East of a nation,
"The fruit of your loins am I,
And I claim no other birthright
And I own no other tie
But the bond that is fixed between us,
And the blood that is yours and mine—
Yet nurture the child that is born you,
Ere other arms entwine."

And the West in his youthful vigor
Wrought earnestly soon and late,
As he planted the seeds of Empire,
And knotted the thongs of Fate;
And the East in her home at the Gateway
Mused long o'er the problem deep,
For the harvest was ripe to the sickle,
And the reapers seemed fast asleep!

And she said: "In my western vineyard,
Where the hope of my future lies,
Where those from my hearth are scattered,
And a nation must soon arise—
There be foes more feared than the soldier
Who comes with a hostile heel,
For the clink of gold from alien hands
Drives deeper than sharpest steel!

"If the land that was bought with a purchase—
And the purchase has well been paid—
If the hope of my children's children
And the mainstay of my trade
Be mine, and be mine forever,
I must spare neither life nor gold
Lest the lamb that was born to the Empire
Be stolen away from the fold!"

—From the Canadian Magazine, November.

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PERSONALS.

Sorrows of a Candidate.—Edward M. Grout, who has just been reelected controller of New York, is a lover of big, strong, black cigars. Just before the conventions, says *The Saturday Evening Post* (Philadelphia), he went to his club in Brooklyn, sat down in the reading room and ordered a cigar.

The waiter brought a full box of a new brand. Mr. Grout selected one, after critically examining half a dozen, lighted it and sat back to read the newspapers.

The cigar suited him. He rang for the waiter again and said: "I like this cigar. It suits my taste. I wish you would send a box of them around to my house."

Half an hour later, when Mr. Grout was in the middle of an editorial article that likened him to Benedict Arnold, the waiter came back with a cigar-box in his hand.

"There's two left, Mr. Grout," he said.

"Two what left?" asked Grout.

"Two cigars, sir. I saw that everybody got one, and there's two left."

"Passed them to everybody?" exclaimed Mr. Grout. "What in thunder are you talking about?"

"Why, sir, you told me to send a box around the house, and I took it around myself and gave cigars to everybody with your compliments. I knew you were a candidate and I thought you meant everybody in the club to smoke with you. Hope it's nothing wrong, sir."

"No," said Grout slowly, "I guess it's nothing wrong, but I told you to send a box around to *my* house, not around *this* house. What is the check?"

The check amounted to $12.50.

When Loubet was Elected.—President Loubet's coolness and self-possession, says Theodore Stanton in *The Youth's Companion*, are remarkable, recalling General Grant, whom he also somewhat resembles physically. There is no gush in his make-up, and he never "slops over." Mr. Stanton recalls how M. Loubet brought his coolness and self-possession into play, at the time of his election. He was then presiding officer of the National Assembly, composed of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, which is convened especially to select the chief magistrate. Says Mr. Stanton:

Now the night before this body met it was an almost foregone conclusion that Monsieur Loubet would be chosen on the first ballot. He displayed remarkable repose during the two trying sessions of the following day, when all eyes were continually centered upon him, and he knew not only that he was a candidate of all that was best in the Republican party, but was the responsible presiding officer of a noisy congress of nearly a thousand members, many of whom were bent on creating disorder, placing him in an embarrassing position, and hoping thus to defeat his election.

This excellent bearing won him more than one vote, and satisfied the crowded galleries that in Monsieur Loubet France would find the well-balanced chief magistrate so necessary in that hot-headed nation. And the events which followed proved the correctness of this conclusion in a most striking manner.

Before the new president left the ancient palace of Versailles, where the election was held, a campaign of insult against him was begun by the enemies of the republic, in the hope of driving

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¶ "Be Sunny!"

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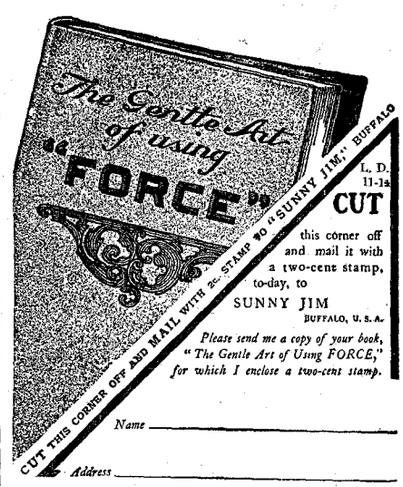
In the meantime you'd like a copy of my new book—I think.

Yours truly,

Sunny Jim

(To be continued.)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him from office. Even well-dressed gentlemen did not hesitate to hiss and jeer him as he sat in the special train that was to bear him to Paris, and a howling crowd followed his carriage through the streets of the capital.

A few weeks later, on June 4, 1899, these disorders culminated on the Auteuil race-course in an actual assault on the president's person, when Baron Christiani smashed his silk hat with a cane.

"What do you think of that?" quietly asked Monsieur Loubet, with a smile, of Monsieur Deschanel, who sat on his left in the grand-stand.

"It reminds me of a sitting of the Chamber of Deputies," was the answer of the witty presiding officer of that unruly legislative body.

And when the officials of the society come to make their excuses that such a thing had happened, Monsieur Loubet informed them that he would be present at the Grand Prix a few days later. He kept his word, altho many of his friends tried to dissuade him from so doing. The day was fine, and a vast concourse of people was present. But everything went off quietly, and the president received a perfect ovation.

The echo of these stormy scenes reached Monsieur Loubet's mother in her distant country home. "If they think they are going to drive Emile from office by such means, they make a big mistake," she said to a reporter. "Nothing will be more likely to make him stick." The mother well knew the character of her son.

Long before Baron Christiani was out of prison for his dastardly assault the rowdies of the Royalists and the partizan anti-Republican newspapers had abandoned their ill-advised policy and to-day Monsieur Loubet is no longer hooted in the streets or berated in the journals, a signal example of the force of tenacious rectitude and of the correctness of a mother's judgment.

The New British Ambassador.—Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, who is to succeed the late Sir Michael Herbert as British Ambassador at Washington, is a man whose character and career differ widely from those of his recent predecessors. Sir Mortimer made his career in India and in Central Asia, and is an authority on Asiatic problems. Says a writer in the Boston *Transcript:*

Lord Salisbury, who in and out of office had followed and profited by Sir Mortimer Durand's work, may well, as gossip used to run in London, have picked him for transfer into the diplomatic service. His was the kind of work, patient, flexible, efficient for large ends, without noise or pretense, that the premier liked to reward. Sir Mortimer's skill in the negotiations with Russia over the delimitation of Afghanistan had particularly impressed him. It had impressed the Russian Foreign Office and the Russian Asiatic service as well. In St. Petersburg they speak highly, and often with reason, of the English agents that try to grapple with the Russian emissaries and administrators in Central Asia. Sir Mortimer they regarded as worthy of all their powers, and at times more than a match for them. At Teheran, whither he went in 1894 as British minister to Persia, they had still to face him. *Mutatis mutandis*, his task was still the same—the protection of British interests and the strengthening of British influence

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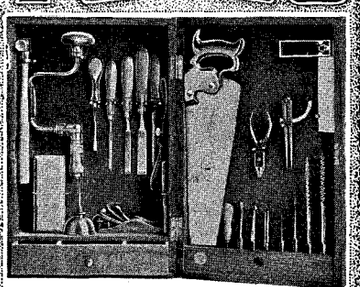

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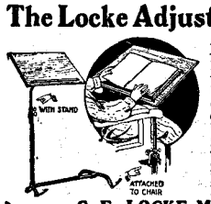

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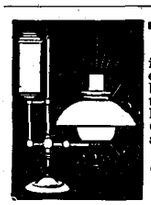

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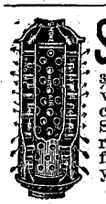

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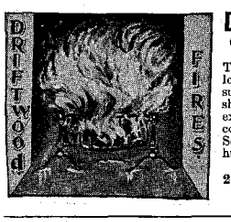

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in Central Asia, the understanding by intuition and experience of every step, however obscure and remote, to lessen or thwart it, and the devising of means to check or offset that step. The dominance of English influence, or the equalizing of it with Russian, in Persia, is only another part of the protection of India on the north with which Sir Mortimer had been busy. He remained at Teheran for six years, and did his work as shrewdly and masterfully as he had done it in India. One may not, however, achieve in six years in Persia such results as it had taken fourteen to gain in Afghanistan. Yet it is only since his transfer to Madrid that we have heard of the advance of Russian influence in Persia. Washington is now the reward of Simla and Teheran. Madrid, after them, must have been repose and routine. . . . . .

Few men of such rank in the British diplomatic service have had less social influence at their command or have owed less of their advance to it than has he. His name has been scarcely mentioned in England in clubs and country-house smoking-rooms and over political dinner-tables in gossip about the vacant Washington embassy. A cloud of baneful feminine intrigue for and against him hung about Sir Michael Herbert's appointment. It has been active of late to further the interests of some that would have succeeded him. Busy and informed as it is in diplomatic changes, it has not played around Sir Mortimer Durand, or even regarded him as in the running. Happily, too, Lady Durand is an English woman, and there will be a truce to the silly chatter on both sides of the sea that seems to believe the Washington embassy the proper perquisite of those in the service that have chanced to marry American wives.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Demosthenes Was Tongue-Tied. — Demosthenes was rehearsing at his home one of his most brilliant orations. "Yes,' said his wife; "that's very fine. Now, won't you just step out and discharge the cook?" Suddenly remembering an engagement downtown, he fled from the house with fear upon his face.—New York *Sun*.

Rapid Success.—"That's one of the best-selling books of the year, Mister!"

"It is? I never heard of it."

"Well, it's only been out a couple of days."—*Puck*.

A Progressive.—TEACHER: "Now then, what do we mean by composition?"

"LITTLE GIRL (eagerly): "Please, Miss, composition is the art of bringing simple ideas into complication."—London *Punch*.

The Strategy of Samuel.—PROUD FATHER: "I tell you, sir, that boy of mine will be a wonder!"

FRIEND (wearily): "What wonderful thing has he done now?"

PROUD FATHER: "Why, the other day he ate all the preserves in the pantry. I overheard him say, as he smeared the cat's face with the stuff: 'I'm sorry, Tom, to do this, but I can't have the old folks suspect me.'"—*Smart Set* (November).

A Definition.—PAPA: "Tommy, you musn't eat so much. Everybody will be calling you a little 'glutton.' Do you know what that is?"

TOMMY: "I suppose it's a big glutton's little boy."—Philadelphia *Ledger*.

Saving Time.—SHE (bored to death by visitor, who has called unexpectedly): "Well, I'm awfully glad you called. I really didn't expect you, you know."

VISITOR: "Well, I was calling on dear Mrs. Smith opposite, and I thought I might as well kill two birds with one stone."—*Judy* (London).

A Remarkable Specimen.—"Oh, professor, I saw such a curious old fossil in the museum to day. I thought of you at once."—Boston *Globe*.

Life Preserver.—PAT: "Oi say, Moike, phat do

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yez call that big round thing on ther back of that auto billy?"

MIKE: "Shure, an' that's an ixtry toire, if wan should bust, yez haythen."

PAT: "Begorra, an' Oi t'ought it war a loife preserver!"—Philadelphia *Telegraph.*

Accounted For.—DE RANTER: "I tell you, me boy, I made the hit of my life last night in my new play. Why, the audience was actually glued to its seats, as it were."

CRITICUS: "Oh, that accounts for it."

DE RANTER: "Accounts for what?"

CRITICUS: "The fact that it didn't get up and leave."—Chicago *News.*

An Important Omission.—In a sham fight which was held in connection with a Volunteer camp lately, the invading force was led by an officer whose hand was better suited to the plow than to the sword.

They were marching down a road, and on turning a sharp corner they came across the enemy lying but a short distance from them.

"Charge!" commanded the officer.

Away went his men at full speed, but when they had covered about half the distance to the enemy they heard their officer shout:

"Come back, come back, the hale pack o' ye; come back to where ye started from, and start over again. I've forgotten to order ye to fix bayonets."—London *Tit-Bits.*

Impossible.—DOCTOR: "Well, Miss O'Brien, I hope your husband has taken his medicine regularly, eh?"

MRS. O'BRIEN: "Sure, then, doctor, I've been sorely puzzled. The label says, 'one pill to be taken three times a day,' and for the life of me I don't see how it can be taken more than *once!*"—London *Punch.*

Compulsory Piety.—SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHER: "I hope all the little girls in my class love God?"

EVA BROWN: "*I* do."

SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHER: "That's right, Eva Now tell us why you love Him."

EVA BROWN: "*Got* to."—*Lippincott's Magazine* (November).

Current Events.

Foreign.

THE PANAMA REVOLUTION.

November 3.—The independence of the Republic of Panama is proclaimed. Colombian generals at Panama are imprisoned.

November 4.—United States marines are landed at Colon to protect Americans and other foreigners. A Colombian gunboat bombards Panama.

November 5.—Colombia protests against the attitude of the United States forces on the Isthmus. Colombian government troops at Colon sail for Carthagena.

November 6.—The United States Government formally recognizes the independence of the Republic of Panama.

November 7.—A statement is given out that the new republic would assume the Colombian Government's canal obligations, and that arrangements to that end are being made. M. Philippe Bunau Varilla is appointed diplo-

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matic agent to Washington. The *Atlanta* reaches Colon.

November 8.—Colombia sends another protest to the State Department at Washington over this Government's attitude in the Panama affair, and objecting to the American interpretation of the treaty of 1846.

THE FAR EAST.

November 2.—The Chinese Government appeals to Secretary Hay for assistance in checking Russia's designs in Manchuria.

November 3.—The negotiations for the settlement of differences between Russia and Japan are continued at Tokio.

November 7.—It is announced from Berlin that negotiations between Russia and Japan had advanced so far that all possibility of war had disappeared.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

November 2.—The new German cable to the Azores is completed.

A revolt breaks out in Damaraland, Southwest Africa, and a German garrison is annihilated by the Hottentots.

November 3.—The new Italian Cabinet is constituted, with Signor Giolitti as premier.

The Acre dispute between Brazil and Bolivia is settled at Rio Janeiro.

November 4.—Joseph Chamberlain addresses a meeting of 9,000 persons in Birmingham on his tariff proposals.

Count Tisza's first appearance as premier in the Hungarian Diet is the occasion of obstructive tactics on the part of the opposition.

November 5.—A great gathering attends the funeral of Professor Mommsen at Berlin.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach at Manchester upholds the policy of a permanent union of the empire, but disapproves of Mr. Chamberlain's plan of imperialism.

November 7.—The situation in San Domingo is becoming alarming. The U. S. steamship *Baltimore* arrived at Puerto Plata, and the *Newport* is ordered to sail with all possible haste.

November 8.—An operation is performed on Emperor William for the removal of a polypus from the larynx.

Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, the British Ambassador at Washington, presents his recall papers to King Alfonso.

Domestic.

THE ELECTIONS.

November 3.—Maryland elects a Democratic governor and legislature; Republicans carry Ohio by about 115,000; Garvin, Democrat, is reelected governor of Rhode Island, and the legislature is Republican. Beckham, Democrat, is reelected governor of Kentucky by about 18,000; Massachusetts gives its usual Republican majority, reelecting Governor Bates, while Iowa and Pennsylvania both give normal Republican majorities.

George B. McClellan is elected mayor of New

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York, carrying every borough but Richmond. The whole Democratic ticket is elected.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

November 2.—In reply to China's appeal Secretary Hay states that this Government sees no way in which it could interfere at present.

E. C. Madden, Third Assistant Postmaster-General, is under investigation on the charge of improperly disposing stamps to collectors.

November 3.—President Roosevelt returns to Washington after voting at Oyster Bay.

November 4.—Senator Quay goes West in the interest of the Statehood bill.

It is generally believed that the victory in New York would make Charles F. Murphy state boss.

November 5.—The War Department decides not to reduce the garrisons in the Philippines.

D. Le Roy Dresser, at the Shipbuilding hearing, testifies that he had sold $1,000,000 worth of Shipbuilding stock at $100,000.

November 6.—Dr. Herran, the Colombian representative, is preparing to leave Washington.

"Sam" Parks is sentenced to two years and three months on the second extortion charge in New York.

November 7.—Steps are taken by the Administration toward entering into canal negotiations with Panama; the battle-ship *Maine* is ordered to Colon.

The timber land suit of the Government against Senator W. A. Clark, involving $2,000,000 worth of timber land, is decided in favor of the Senator.

Joseph G. Cannon is nominated for Speaker of the House by the Republican representatives, and John S. Williams, of Mississippi, is made Democratic candidate.

November 8.—It is said that the attitude of this country toward Panama means that Panama will be protected from aggression by any other country, including Colombia.

CHESS.

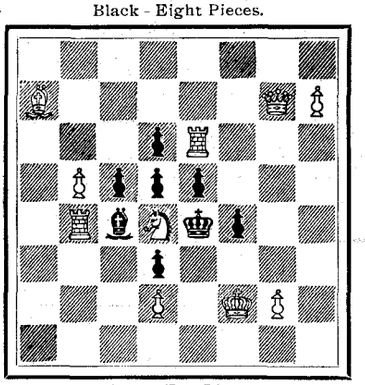
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 879.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST and Dedicated to the Chess-Editor, by

F. S. FERGUSON.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

8; B 5 Q P; 3 p R 3; 1 P p p p 3; 1 R b S k p 2; 3 p 4; 3 P 1 K P 1; 8.

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159

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Solution of Problems.

No. 873. Key-move: B—R 5.

No. 874.

1. R—Kt 8	2. P x Kt (Kt)	3. Kt(Q 8)x P, mate
Kt—Q sq	K x B (must)	
1.	2. P x Kt(B)	3. B x B, mate
Kt—B sq	K x B (must)	
1.	2. P—K 8 (Q)	3. Q x P, mate
Kt any other	Kt any, must move	

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; "Twenty - three," Philadelphia; M. Almy, Chicago; "Pyfe," Philadelphia; O. Hagman, Brooklyn; A. H., Newton Center, Mass.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; R. O'C.; San Francisco; C. B. E., Youngstown, O.; "Try again," Kendallville, Ind.; S. H. D., St. Thomas, N. D.; Dr. G. C. O., NewYork City; W. T. St., Auburn, Grossepointe Farms, Mich.; H. A. Seller, Denver.

873: Dr. E. B. Kirk, Montgomery, Ala.; S. W. Hatheway, Boston; J. H. S., St. Louis; C. W. Carlisle, Somerville, Mass.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland. Fla.; J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ind.; E. S. L., Athens, Ga.; Z. G., Detroit; C. W. Showalter, Washington, D. C.; J. J. Ragan, University of Georgia.

Comments (873): "Satisfying"—M. M.; "Clever and clean-cut"—G. D.; "Complete, clean, and clear-cut"—F. S. F.; "Capital"—J. G. L.; "Its artistic beauty redeems the rather easy key"—Dr. J. H. S.; "Exceedingly good"—A. H.; "Difficult and pretty"—W. T. St. A.; "Good"—Dr. E. B. K.; "One of the neatest I ever tried"—S. W. H.; "A master's work"—J. L. S.; "Very pretty, but easy"—C. W. C.; "Simplicity its chief merit, which is beyond the average"—W. R. C.

874: "A pretty waiting-move"—M. M.; "Quite ingenious"—G. D; "Exeellent of its class"—F. S. F.; "A clever device"—J. G. L.; "Very pretty and original"—"Pyfe"; "An unique and ingenious effect tn a possibly overworked specialty"—Dr. J. H. S.; "Fascinating"—O. H.; "The 2-er is more of a problem than the 3-er"—A. H.; "Excellent"—R. O'C.; "Had much trouble to find it"—"Try again"; "Most attractive"—W. T. St. A.

In addition to those reported, Dr. J. H. S. got 866; Cozod and Griffith, Denver, 871; J. A. L., 869 and 871; C. B. E., 871 and 872.

The "wonderful" problem, No. 870, has been awarded First Prize in *Checkmate* Tourney. It was called the "Steinitz Gambit," and its composer is none other than the Past-Master of Problematists, Samuel Loyd. Mr. George E. Carpenter, the Judge, in making the award, says that the First Prize was given to this problem "on the ground that the bringing up the white King in this precarious position, to run the gauntlet of a terrible cross-fire at close range, is treated in a very novel manner, the idea being carried further than ever before in such short compass, and put in a wholly unexpected form."

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If you are nervous, if your vitality is at a low ebb, if you wish to be relieved of any of the so-called chronic ailments, write to me. I can strengthen your vital organs and nerves, bring your figure to symmetrical proportions by reducing prominent abdomens and hips, building up neck, chest and bust, teach you to breathe, and I can give you a clear skin, a good color, and the delightful magnetism, easy grace, and the dignified character which bespeaks at once culture and refinement. The result will brighten your mind; the world will look sweeter to you, you sweeter to the world.

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"My **kidneys** are much better."

"I wish that women would **waken up** and see what can be done for them."

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"My entire body feels so comfortable after all these years of utter weakness."

"Just think of it!—to be relieved from **constipation!** Entirely free, after having it for 30 years."

"You have benefited me greatly—noticeably in the straightening of the lateral **curvature** in my **spine.**"

"The **rheumatism** has disappeared and **I sleep** such a **restful sleep.**"

"I have grown from a nervous wreck into a state of **good, quiet nerves.**"

"My **mind** is much clearer and my **memory** is much better."

"I feel so well and my **color** is so good."

"My **eyes** are much stronger and I have taken off my glasses."

"The pain in the **top** and **back** of my **head** is entirely gone, and just think that it had been there almost all the time for three years."

"My **bust** has **increased 2 inches** in the past three months."

"I am delighted with the effect of the exercises upon my **catarrh.**"

"I have tried your treatment for **colds** a couple of times and find it work like a charm."

"My **circulation** is good and I sleep well."

"The **improvement in my figure** is very gratifying to me."

"I can never thank you enough for opening a **higher aim of life** for me."

"I now feel **cheerful,** happy, and so refreshed every morning."

If you will tell me your difficulties I will tell you frankly whether I can help you. I have no wish to take pupils whom I cannot help. Were it not that pupils are finishing their courses daily I could take no new ones.

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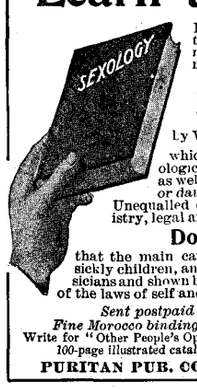

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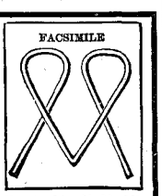

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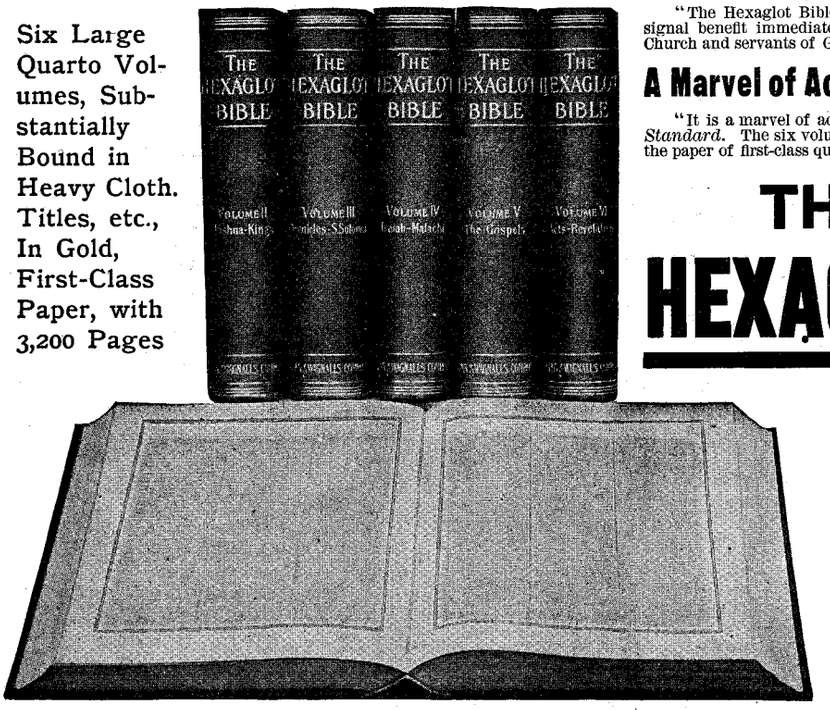

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